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ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Campaign Guns Boom

Germany Denies Monarch Now

London Sees Navy Cut Accord

France Completes Arms Plan

War Debts Are Next Big Show

Mme. Secretary May Be Soon

ATLANTA, Ga., hears Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt denounce what he calls President Hoover's "doctrine of despair" on farming. He promises, in event of his own election, to appoint a non-political Secretary of Agriculture, whom farmers and foresters will recognize as one of their own. Newark, N. J., hears Alfred E. Smith say a few words for Roosevelt and Garner and many words in paying off grudges of his own 1928 campaign. Philadelphia hears John Spargo, noted Socialist author, call Governor Roosevelt a gifted showman who is making a big show out of a small stock—one who deals in glittering generalities, too vague for either faith or denial. Mr. Spargo sees Governor Roosevelt as revealing an almost incredible lack of understanding of the elements of economics. He compares Governor Roosevelt and President Hoover in their economic grasp—They are, says Spargo, the youngest apprentice and the master craftsman.

¶ Chancellor von Papen denies that Germany is seeking to restore the Hohenzollerns to the throne—at this time. He tells a convention of Berlin handicraftsmen his Government is concerned just now only with economic and social problems. He resents Europe's intimation that if the former Kaiser or former Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm is brought to power "the chains of the Versailles Treaty" will have to be drawn still tighter. He pledges wide reforms of the Weimar Constitution. Whether there is to be a monarchy no outsider will be allowed to say—Germany alone will choose its course.

¶ London believes Britain and America are close to agreeing upon a slash within the framework of the London Naval Treaty. Norman H. Davis, acting head of the American delegation to the Disarmament Conference, is holding sessions with Prime Minister MacDonald, Sir John Simon and Stanley Baldwin. Reducing or eliminating submarines and reducing destroyer tonnage are primary points. Italy, France and Japan would have to agree. The Tokyo Cabinet pulls back. It says the Anglo-American plan scales down defensive weapons—Japan wishes to put up and keep up a stiff defense.

¶ France's Government heads complete and adopt the constructive plan of disarmament they will offer to the Geneva conference on Nov. 3. It embraces the project of Paul Boncour, which had been discussed with Foreign Minister Benes of Czechoslovakia and British officials. The plan, while being kept secret, is understood to combine acceptance of President Hoover's proposed one-third arms cut with granting of German arms equality. Europe is glad to see France, which has been reluctant, take the lead. Arms may really come down—So a world's hopes really go up.

¶ Europe prepares to push for war debt settlement or concessions following the American presidential election. For the second time in two days Premier Mussolini of Italy appeals to America to let the war debts owed to it be bygones. The Paris press is full of the $19,000,000 payment due the United States from France on Dec. 15. The Chamber of Deputies is urged to come out flatly against paying any more than France receives from Germany. Britain is discussing its own large payment due on Dec. 15. None of the nations have included the amounts owed in their regular budgets. Following heated agitation a calm may come—the calm in which the right thing and the wrong thing of such matters become apparent to both sides.

¶ Germany's highest court decides that President von Hindenburg had the right to appoint Chancellor von Papen to the dictatorship of Prussia. The act was done under Article 48 of the Weimar Constitution, which is upheld. But the Leipzig court also holds that the commissioner or dictator may not interfere with Prussian legislative machinery, which restores the Social Democratic officials who were thrown out on July 20 to a little power. Adjustments must be made, but the Federal Government will continue to do what it undertook to do—It will control Prussia, the huge state.

¶ Washington regards a woman in the President's Cabinet as a possibility that draws nearer. If President Hoover is reëlected important modifications are expected and his recent radio address to women is taken as registering a willingness to recognize the power of female votes. If Governor Roosevelt goes to the White House he may prove equally receptive. Discussion has centered on the possibility of a woman as Secretary of Labor. Women seem certain to come into the Cabinet—Will the first enter on some morning in March?

Light on Mystery Of Easter Island

Special from Monitor Bureau

Paris

THE solution of an age-old language mystery, the so far untranslatable script found on Easter Island in the Southern Pacific Ocean, is believed to have been discovered by Mr. Guillaume Hevesy, a Hungarian resident here.

Mr. Hevesy has found that the script bears striking resemblance to ancient seal inscriptions found in the Indus valley at Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa. Prof. Paul Pelliot, in a lecture before the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres here, showed more than 125 examples of resemblance between the two ancient scripts, among them being the Swastika.

Drop in Pound Is Laid to Lack Of Official Peg

Slump Aided by Sterling Sales by Switzerland, Netherlands, France

By H. B. ELLISTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—All that is obvious about the 7½-cent drop in sterling exchange yesterday and the revelation today of a further loss overnight is that the official peg is still being withheld. The peg is provided by official British dealings in exchange out of the so-called exchange equalization fund of £150,000,000 which was set aside on April 25. Judged from the subsequent course of events, the aim apparently has been to promote stability on the downward trend, sterling having oscillated between April and last week in a $3.70-$3.50 zone, until last week's break.

Last week a decline of 10 cents in two days to a low price for the week of $3.35 first signalized the removal of the peg. Then there was a recovery. But on Friday the financial community expected a reaction in the exchange market, as occurred in every other market, from Mr. Montagu Norman's speech before a meeting of London bankers. This has now come to pass, and today the opening quotation was $3.29⅜. Evidently what has happened in this connection is that France, Switzerland and Holland started to sell sterling holdings and translate them into dollars.

Other factors are at work besides foreign selling. British financiers and traders are likewise engaged in selling sterling for dollars. Always at this time of the year dollars are in demand in England for purchases of American cotton.

Since mid-July, moreover, a strong British buying movement for American securities has been reported. This, of course, would bring about a demand for dollars at the expense of the sterling rate.

Another factor is the prospective redemption on Dec. 1 of the unconverted 5 per cent war loan bonds, a redemption which would mean a large cash outgo to foreign holders.

Yet another factor, by some regarded as the main one, may be the acquisition of dollars by the British Government to meet the Dec. 15 installment on its war debt to the United States. Britain owes $124,000,000 principal and interest. The drain would be rendered the heavier by the fact that in view of the lapse off the gold basis (‡4.86%) the British must find 30 per cent more sterling in obtaining the same amount of dollars.

Some question arises out of the status of the £150,000,000 equalization fund. How much has been used in supporting sterling? Nobody knows save the British Treasury and the Bank of England. A few observers here opine that Mr. Norman's remarks might be construed as traceable to the low estate to which it has fallen. But in general the feeling is that the fund has not been damaged unduly and that the British have decided to allow the special factors at work to spend themselves and then, when a new "natural level" has been achieved, to intervene again with official dealings out of the fund in maintaining stability.

London Expects Pound To Find Its Own Level

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP)—Sterling opened today at $3.29⅜, an overnight drop ascribed by brokers to further Continental selling and the absence of control intervention. There was no official statement to justify a report in today's newspapers that the pound would be stabilized within a month.

The recent decline is attributed variously to speculative activity and seasonal payments for commodities in the United State. It is accepted by the market as a sign that the authorities prefer that sterling shall find its own level.

Wall Street Undisturbed

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Banking reports indicate that the London markets were regarding the sterling decline with composure. It was stated that the Bank of England still had funds left from its original stabilization appropriation, but apparently had stepped aside from supporting the sterling market until it had settled around some figure where the pound would help to support itself.

The slump, it was pointed out in Wall Street today, is merely another example of what may happen to a currency which is divorced from the gold standard

Voter Frequently Perplexed By New Government Models Proffered From Time to Time

City Manager Plan, With Proportional Representation, Considered One of Best in Recent Years, but No Constructive Idea May Be Feared

WE GO TO VOTE SERIES—*Fourteenth of Eighteen Articles*

By ROLAND HALL SHARP

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Mechanisms of government, like automobiles, go out of date. New models appear on the voter market.

The question before the public is: Which among many political inventions offered on the ballot will best support the ideals of democracy. Changes that have this aim need alarm no one. Similar changes of earlier days form the bedrock of our present government. Founders of America struck out to meet the governmental needs of their day. They would be the first now to scrap their own work if it was out of gear with modern conditions.

Fundamentally their work endures because it was right. Efforts to modernize the governmental machine they started must meet the same test. Wild schemes to "scrap the whole business" have not appealed to the American public. On the contrary, reluctance to make changes that would simplify government costs taxpayers millions every year.

Our Neighborhood wants to know how to judge proposed changes seeking their approval on ballots. Mr. Citizen is winding up a brief course on citizenship by talking with them about some of the most prominent modern devices of government. They are seated in the living room of the Casuals.

"There was much controversy several years ago when this town was changed into a city," he says. "Wallace, if you should ever move to a town where that issue came up, how could you go about deciding whether you favored it, on the basis of our talks about local government?"

Wallace Casual looks at the ceiling.

"It would help to check back over the chart you gave us about municipal government," he says, "and see the difference between town and city government. Papers would have articles about it, and business clubs would take a stand."

Mr. Citizen nods.

"You could also find out what nonpartisan civic organizations thought about it. City charters give more power than towns have, but that doesn't always mean it is best

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

MANCHUS FACE DOUBLE ATTACK BY INSURGENTS

Want of Accord With Soviet Prevents Japan Coping With Revolt

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 25—The situation in northwest Manchuria continues chaotic. Additional Manchukuo units are joining the revolt of Gen. Su Ping-wen. It appears that only lack of understanding with Moscow is preventing the advance of the Japanese troops toward Manchuli, in the northwest, where General Su is operating.

A section of the press understands that Gen. Sadao Araki, Japanese War Minister, is inclining toward a modified nonaggression agreement with the Soviets and hopes that such an accord could include withdrawal of the Russian forces from the region of the Manchurian frontier, enabling the Japanese forces to advance to the border regions without danger of clashing with the Russians.

There are no indications, however, that Moscow is likely to accept anything other than the full nonaggression treaty which the Soviets originally suggested.

There is considerable fighting in the vicinity of Tsitsihar. Northeastern anti-Manchukuo forces under Gen. Cheng Tien-chien are engaged in heavy fighting. Foreign observers assert that the northeastern troops are armed with modern artillery and mortars which could come only from Outer Mongolia or Russia. The whole situation in north Manchuria is increasingly serious owing to the concerted action of Gen. Su Ping-wen's and Gen. Su Ping-shan's forces and other anti-Manchukuo units.

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

85—If Prohibition Were Easily Enforced, Would It Be Worth Enforcing?

PROBABLY not. If it were easily enforced, it would probably mean that there was no craving for drink. If there were no craving for drink there would be no great business organized to make money by catering to that craving. If there were no such business, there would be nothing worth prohibiting.

Suppose that someone should conclude that chloroform should be restricted to medicinal and industrial purposes, and not sold indiscriminately. Suppose that he succeeded in getting a law passed so restricting its sale. It is not likely that there would be any great difficulty in enforcing such a law. But, since no one has a craving for chloroform, and there does not seem to be any considerable abuse of it, what would be the use of such a law?

It is only where there is a powerful appetite driving men to excess, and an opportunity to make money by catering to that appetite and urging men to excess, that a serious problem arises. It is only in such cases that there is need of restriction or prohibition. But such a law, however much needed, is always hard to enforce. Those who have the craving and those who make money by catering to it, all connive at its evasion. That is why the narcotics law and laws against gambling are so hard to enforce. It is also a convincing reason why such laws should be retained and enforced. The same reasons exist in the case of prohibition.

CHILE TO PLACE PROVINCIAL RULE IN LOCAL HANDS

Party Affiliations Ignored in Appointments to State Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 25—A far-reaching change in Chilean policy regarding central and provincial administration has been effected almost without notice.

In future the Government has arranged that all its representatives in the provinces shall be persons who have first-hand knowledgee of the localities in which they serve and without regard to party affiliation.

In addition the fundamental is to be adhered to of continuity of service in state service and industrial posts regardless of the political complexion of the Government. To insure success of the new policy the Government refused to make the change until a meeting was convened of all the political parties and their unanimous acquiescence had been obtained.

To appreciate the trend in internal administration it should be pointed out that the following provincial appointments depend on government nomination: Intendentes (provincial heads directly responsible to the capitol and charged with official contact with all local authorities); Gobernadores (governors of urban and rural districts); Alcaldes (mayors of all cities and towns); and Gobernadores Maritimos (port executives with supreme maritime power).

In the past these appointments all depended on the political color of the Government in power and it often happened, especially on the northern pampas and in southern Patagonia, that men were appointed who not only did not understand local industrial and social problems but who also spent most of their time in the brighter social atmosphere of the metropolis. In addition, owing to the close government link with transportation and industry, there were frequent changes outside of politics, even the humble railroad stationmaster losing his job when his Government fell.

The change in policy, therefore, has received a warm welcome and it is believed that it will contribute to the building up of a better government service, attracting business men of ability who hitherto have been diffident about sacrificing an independent career for the vagaries of public service.

At the last moment the conservatives decided to run Señor Hector Rodriguez de la Sotta in the election of Oct. 30, but only after internal divisions which seriously affect their prospects of success. By a vote yesterday the party's directorate voted to continue in the race.

Girl Scouts Seek Relief Abroad for Puerto Rico

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—A plea for old clothes is being circulated to the Girl Scouts of the United States by the Girl Scouts of Puerto Rico in their relief work campaign. Every day a committee of Girl Scouts has been going to each distributing station in Puerto Rico, where they distribute tickets entitling the recipients to food. Another committee conducts relief activities daily at the camp where 1000 homeless families are being cared for.

The original list of 147 has now grown to 300 persons who are being helped by the Puerto Rican Girl Scouts and in addition they have under their especial care 300 child sufferers in the schools.

Articles to help in the work are being sent to Miss Elissa Colberg, insular director of Girl Scouting, P. O. Box 740, San Juan.

FRENCH ADOPT DISARMAMENT FUNDAMENTALS

Constructive Plan to Be Put Before Conference Board at Geneva

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 25—The French constructive plan of disarmament was today adopted by the preparatory committee of the Supreme Council of National Defense. This is understood to mean that the Government's hopes of being able to present it complete at the bureau of the Disarmament Conference on Nov. 3 will be fulfilled.

A statement issued today at the end of long discussions between French political and military chiefs declared that "the project of M. Joseph Paul-Boncour was adopted as a whole."

The decision of this preparatory committee—which is presided over by M. Edouard Herriot, Prime Minister, and consists of the Ministers of War, Marine and Air with Marshal Pétain and General Weygand, chiefs of French General Staff, present as technical advisers—is considered final and it is anticipated that the defense council itself now has no alternative but to give its formal consent. It is expected to do this Friday morning and the project will then be submitted to President Lebrun and the Cabinet immediately for the official seal of approval.

Details of the so-called constructive plan, which is understood to combine acceptance of the Hoover arms plan and granting of armament equality "in principle" to the Reich with various security pacts, are being kept secret. It is stated unofficially that military implications of the plan involve reorganization of the army on a more strictly defensive basis.

Important debate on the whole question of foreign policy of the Herriot Government is scheduled to receive first attention in the French Chamber of Deputies which convenes today. It is probable the question of war debts to the United States and Britain will be raised early in the discussions, which are expected to last several days.

British and Americans Reach General Accord On Armament Policies

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 24—As far as Britain and the United States are concerned, there is now practical agreement as to the main lines of the policy to be pursued at the Disarmament Conference. Such is the result already attained, the Monitor is informed, in conversations in progress here between Mr. Norman H. Davis, American arms delegate; Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, and Sir John Simon, Foreign Minister.

It now remains to try to work out details. These, however, are held to depend more on what other powers are prepared to do than on Britain and the United States. It is emphasized that any further naval cuts must be contingent on similar cuts in the land and air armaments of continental powers.

While excessive optimism is deprecated, it is the considered opinion of those in closest personal touch with the negotiations that prospects of a four-power agreement by the United States, Britain, France and Italy are better today than they have ever been.

Mr. Davis's talks have been directed to this end in London.

Presidential Rule in Germany Sustained by Court's Decision

Dictatorial Action in Prussia Upheld in Part, but Interference With Legislation Declared to Be in Violation of Constitution

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 25—Presidential dictatorship in Germany, based upon the famous Article 48 of the Weimar Constitution, today received the sanction of Germany's highest court.

In the first case involving a test of presidential authority, the Leipzig Federal Court handed down a two-edged decision. It upheld the dictatorial pen of President von Hindenburg when in the decree of July 20 it swept aside the Prussian state administration and placed a Reich commissioner in control of Germany's largest state. But it also held that the Reich Government has no right to interfere in the Prussian legislative machinery.

The effect of this decision virtually gives Prussia two governments. The first is the Reich Commissioner, who is empowered to appoint officials and conduct the administration but is not permitted to appear before the Federal Council or Landtag. The second is the old overthrown administration, which may appear before legislative bodies but is otherwise out of office.

This anomalous situation will have to be solved by political negotiations following the Reichstag elections Nov. 6.

Although the decision has not entirely cleared a way for the Government to revise the Prussian Administration as it chooses, the Leipzig court stamped its approval on a situation caused when a "lieutenant and four men" brought the authority of the Reichswehr to bear in ousting the Social Democratic Prussian régime.

Thus Herr Franz von Papen will continue to occupy the dual post of Chancellor and Reich Commissioner. His appointees will be retained. The changes instituted since the Reich seized the Prussian power will not have to be undone except in very minor instances.

At the same time Leipzig virtually served notice on the von Papen régime that Prussia must receive the consideration due to an independent state. The elective bodies and the Federal Council which represent Prussia in national affairs cannot under the Leipzig decision be summarily swept aside. Thus the von Papen plan to restore the personal union in which the Chancellor is also Prime Minister of Prussia will be forced to await extensive negotiations and possible efforts to give elective sanction to unification of leadership of the Reich and a state comprising two-thirds of Germany.

Other than to tell the Reich it must keep hands off the Landtag and Prussian representation in the Federal Council, the decision de-

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GOV. ROOSEVELT HURRYING ON TO BALTIMORE GOAL

Candidate Praises Daniels at Brief Stop-Over in Raleigh, N. C.

ABOARD ROOSEVELT SPECIAL EN ROUTE TO BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 25 (AP)—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, homeward bound on the final stages of his last big stumping tour, pushed rapidly northward today across North Carolina and Virginia, two southern states which cast their electoral votes for Hoover in 1928. This was the first time these states had deserted the Democratic standard in a presidential election since reconstruction days.

Only brief stops were planned in these states, at Raleigh, N. C., and Richmond, Va., before pressing on toward Baltimore, scene of the final speech of the trip tonight. The special arrives in New York Wednesday and thereafter the Governor will do his battling in the populous states of the north Atlantic seaboard.

The Governor was not yet up when the train reached Hamlet and his son, James Roosevelt, and Robert Reynolds, North Carolina's Democratic senatorial nominee, addressed the crowd in his stead. At Southern Pines, the Governor appeared on the rear platform. At Sanford he spoke briefly commending the administration of Governor Gardner.

Despite a drizzle of rain, Raleigh, capital of the State and home of Mr. Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy, turned out a crowd which covered the expanse of tracks opposite the state fair

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

CRIME PROBLEM SOLUTION PUT UP TO SOCIETY

Yale Speaker Says Force Does Not Effectively Suppress It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25—Looking back on his long experience in dealing with criminals, Mr. Charles H. Tuttle, former district attorney of New York, declared in an address at Yale University last night that "the permanent solution of the crime problem does not lie in force and punishment."

Society itself is chiefly responsible for crime because it permits unfair wage scales, deprives individuals of cultural opportunities and permits "corrupt and inefficient government," Mr. Tuttle said. His address, given in Woolsey Hall, was heard by some 2000 people. Dean Charles E. Clark of the Yale Law School presided.

"We are obliged today to notice that the exercise of force does not of itself effectively suppress crime—much less prevent it; and yet the old fallacy of supposing that the greater the force the less the crime still dominates popular thinking," Mr. Tuttle said.

"Periodically we read in the press of every large city that because of the increase of crime the police department is demanding more men—the continuous cycle, which in the end must threaten stabilization of society itself and attest a deep-seated rottenness in some of the foundations of our social structures.

"The obvious lesson would seem to be a new illustration of the ancient truth that social salvation cannot be obtained by force and does not lie in mere education or in church organization or in national wealth. The heart of culture is now, as ever, the culture of the heart; and no nation can long be maintained materially which is not first preserved spiritually.

"A society which is purely acquisitive and secular will inevitably be a fertile breeding place for crime. Wherever the universal standard of success is the making of a living rather than of a life, individuals will believe that the end justifies the means."

The cultivation of a spiritual interpretation of life is not enough, Mr. Tuttle said.

"That interpretation cannot take root where bad environment, economic pressure, lack of fair opportunity, the absence of true education of the things of evil example hardens the soil. It is in these respects that society has its chief responsibility for crime. A wage scale which allows but a bare living and leaves wholly unsatisfied those cultural desires which are in every human heart entails the penalty on society not only of mental disorder but of crime. The exploitation of child labor will, in the end, tax society with the cost of widespread anti-social conduct.

"There is a direct relation, too often overlooked or unperceived, between the growth of crime in our country and the all too prevalent signs of civic indifference. The ballot box and the jury box are the very pillars of the temples of our institutions and the priceless symbols of victories for liberty won by centuries of blood and sweat.

"Yet statistics seem to show that our democracy is participating less and less in its polls and is thereby exposing government to become the prey of corrupt influences, special privilege or organized and self-seeking minorities. Every student of our administration of the law knows that far too many of our citizens best equipped by education and experience to discharge the highest prerogative which can fall to any man, the administration of justice between man and man, resort to subterfuge in order to avoid making this contribution to the welfare of the state and to the effective administration of our criminal laws.

Talk of Women in the Cabinet Aided by Their Hoover Support

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—The possibility that a woman may sit in the President's Cabinet is believed nearer than ever before. If President Hoover is reëlected, it is thought likely that his Cabinet will show important modifications; while Governor Roosevelt's Cabinet is still in the making. In particular, discussion has centered on the possibility of a woman in the post of Secretary of Labor.

This executive department of the Government is already unique in having women at the head of two of its seven important bureaus, Miss Grace Abbott heading the children's bureau, and Miss Mary Anderson, the women's bureau. If a woman should at last enter the Cabinet it is thought particularly fitting that it should be in this post. Mr. Hoover's election, if accomplished, will be achieved to a great degree by the support of women voters. His recent radio address specifically directed to Republican women indicates appreciation of the fact and a post in the Cabinet would be a recognition of such support.

Mr. William N. Doak, present Secretary of Labor, as leader in the rail brotherhoods, brought some political labor support to Mr. Hoover on his appointment to succeed Mr. James J. Davis, but Mr. Doak has been under constant attack since coming to office. Incidentally, Mr. Davis, now Senator from Pennsylvania has not been particularly fortunate either, and is now standing trial for alleged participation in a lottery of the Fraternal Order of the Moose, of which he is a high official.

Hitherto, it has been the custom to give the Secretaryship of Labor to a high trade union official. If Mr Hoover recasts his Cabinet after election he will be better able to break away from this tradition, since he will not be planning for a third term.

The name of Mrs. Frances Perkins, commissioner of the New York State Industrial Commission since 1929, has been frequently mentioned as Governor Roosevelt's possible candidate for the Labor post. Mrs. Perkins comes from an old Boston family, is a graduate of Mount Holyoke, and has been active in sociological work for many years.

Her work as New York industrial commissioner has given her international repute. She has frequently testified in congressional hearings. She is married and has one daughter. She is a woman of striking force and personality, who has been interested in solving social problems since she directed investigations for the celebrated New York State Factory Commission in 1912.

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THINGS PRESENT

There is the tang of old New England in "Mr. Blennerhassett Defines a Hole" on the Editorial page. Incidentally, the gentleman gives a useful definition of that word "depression."

The letters in the Parent column today share experiences of some of our readers in coöperating with teachers of their children. Educational page.

Those who enjoy walking are invited to take a pleasant armchair hike as they read "To Inaugurate the Walking Season" on the Home Forum page.

Another Editor's Puzzle awaits you on the Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Should the United States imitate backward countries? Let Professor Carver answer this question for you tomorrow. "Prohibition Facts."

Wednesday brings the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page.

HOOVER ACTS TO PROTECT HOME TRADE

Plans Tariff Bar Against Flood of Cheap Goods From 30 Countries

ASKS COMPARATIVE PRODUCTION COSTS

More Than 20 Commodities in 39 States Affected—Cut Currencies Blamed

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—President Hoover yesterday moved to aid employment in some 20 industries scattered through the United States by securing protection for them against the rising tide of cheap foreign products resulting, among other things, from depreciated currencies.

In a letter to Mr. Robert L. O'Brien, chairman of the Federal Tariff Commission, he asked for investigations into relative production costs in a list of industries appended to the letter with a view to seeing if an increase in the rates would not build up the market for the domestic product.

His action yesterday followed closely upon his vigorous defense of the Republican high-tariff policy during his trip through West Virginia and Ohio last Saturday when he indicated that steps toward the increase of specific rates were being planned.

The list of industries for which specific investigations were asked included the following: iron and steel products, metal goods, lumber products, chemical products, rubber boots, shoes, pottery, cutlery, silverware, jewelry, leather gloves, rag rugs, grass rugs, brushes, electric light bulbs, canned fish, canned vegetables, and dried beans.

The President asked that the investigations be expedited, on the ground that depreciation of currencies of from 5 to 55 per cent in 30 different countries "has reduced the standard of living in those countries and greatly widened the difference in cost of production between the United States and those localities."

The President's Letter

Mr. Hoover's letter to Mr. O'Brien follows in full:

"In extension of my recent verbal instruction as to the necessity for investigation of certain tariff schedules due to depreciation of currencies in foreign countries, I inclose herewith a list furnished me by the Department of Commerce of industries and localities where there has been actual increase of unemployment or alternatively where it is inevitable that it will increase from importations arising out of this cause unless they be halted.

"You recognize that currencies in 30 countries have now depreciated from 5 to 55 per cent, which has reduced the standards of living in those countries and greatly widened the difference in cost of production between the United States and those localities.

"I would therefore be obliged if the tariff commission would expedite this matter in order to afford all possible relief to unemployment in these communities. I urge this expedition because of this possible retardation of increasing employment of our people. If it shall prove that the differences in cost of production between here and abroad in these industries have altered the basis of the tariff duties, I wish to receive recommendations of the tariff commission at the earliest possible moment."

List as Submitted

The list of commodities and places mentioned in the letter follows:

Rag Rugs — Chicago, Lowell, Mass.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Columbus, Ohio; Topeka, Kan.; Milwaukee, Wis.

Grass Rugs—St. Paul, Minn.; Oshkosh, Wis.; Newburgh, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Penna.

Toothbrushes — New York City; Bridgeport, Conn.; Florence, Mass.; Toledo, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.

Hair Brushes—Boston; Troy, N. Y.

Electric Light Bulbs — Cleveland; Bloomfield, N. J.; Salem and Danvers, Mass.; Emporia, Penna.

Cutlery—New York City; New Britain, New Haven, Winsted and Bridgeport, Conn.; Walden, Camillus and Utica, N. Y.; Fremont, Ohio; Turners Falls, Mass.; Rochester, N. Y.

Pottery—East Liverpool, Ohio; New Castle, Penna.; Newell, W. Va.; Sebring, Ohio; Crooksville, Ohio; Trenton, N. J.

Rubber boots and shoes—Boston, Watertown and Malden, Mass.; Akron, Ohio; Naugatuck and Beacon Falls, Conn.; Mishawaka, Ind.; La Crosse, Wis.; Providence, R. I.; Rock Island, Ill.

Leather gloves — Gloversville, Johnstown and Fulton County, N. Y.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Chicago, Ill.

Silverware — Gastonbury, Bridgeport, Wallingford and Meriden, Conn.; Baltimore, Md.; Attleboro, Boston, Gardner, Greenfield, Newburyport, North Attleboro and Taunton, Mass.; Oneida, N. Y.; Providence, R. I.; Chicago; Seattle, Wash.;

Jewelry—San Francisco; Chicago; Boston, Mass.; Newark, N. J.; New York City; Philadelphia; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Providence, R. I.; Clinton, Iowa; Los Angeles; San Antonio, Texas.

Canned vegetables—Rochester, N. Y.; Baltimore and Bel Air, Md.; Salem, N. J.; San Jose and Ontario, Calif; Troutville, Va.

Dried beans—Rochester, N. Y.;

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ANNUAL HORSE SHOW OPENS AT BOSTON GARDEN

Pony Class for Children Opens the Five-Day Program of Events

Royalty of the turf and tanbark gets the headlines in Boston this week.

On the fading notes of the ringmaster's bugle, the curtain went up at the Boston Garden today for the fourth annual Boston Horse Show. From now until Saturday evening, the original ruler of the road holds the spotlight of public interest.

By way of contrast to the "pink coats" and rangy-limbed fliers of the field comes the pony class for children astride mounts, other than Shetlands, not to exceed 14.2 hands. Heavy harness horses, junior saddlers, harness ponies, roadsters, three-gaited saddlers for ladies, and handy jumpers made up the afternoon program.

The more ponderous toilers of the congested pavements have their big moment of the year tonight by opening the evening performance. In accordance with horse show restrictions for their class, the draft horses will appear hitched to working carts. The milk man, the dockside truckman and the baker's delivery man will drive the pick of their diminishing stables onto the tanbark tonight.

Heavy harness horses, three-gaited park hacks, harness ponies, five-gaited saddlers, three-gaited road hacks and pony pairs are features on tonight's program, which will revive memories of the days when automobiles were trying to beat the record of 12 miles an hour.

What promises to be the most spectacular event this evening comes in the military class. More than 25 horses, the pick of the cavalry of the United States, the Irish Free State, Canada and France, will compete for the trophy presented by Mr. J. Macy Willets. The event is open to officers' chargers of all nations and all branches of the service, including the National Guard and Reserve Officers. The horses are to be ridden by officers in uniform and must be the property of an officer or unit of the servcie.

A sentimental sigh will probably escape a good many spectators when the ringmaster announces Class 26, an event for road four-in-hands. Three entries are ready for this colorful reminder of departed days. Greyholme Stable, Emile Philip Schandein and Oldtown Hill Farm are exhibitors in this event. Oldtown Hill, Mrs. Florence Dibble's West Newbury farm, is the home of Flowing Gold, former national five-gaited saddle champion, which appeared in last year's show as a three-gaited wonder.

Among the judges at tonight's exhibition will be Maj.-Gen. J. H. MacBrien, commandant of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police; Maj.-Gen. Guy V. Henry, chief of cavalry, United States Army; and Count von Rosen, captain in the Swedish Army and military attaché to Swedish Legation in Washington. These officers were guests of the Boston Horse Show officials at the annual pre-show dinner at the Copley-Plaza. Mr. Louis K. Liggett, president, was the principal speaker.

Wednesday's events at the Boston Horse Show:

AFTERNOON

Class 42, 2:00—Junior saddle horses — three-gaited.
Class 20, 2:10—Heavy harness horses.
Class 85, 2:25—Jumpers.
Class 30, 3:00—Harness ponies.
Class 43, 3:15—Saddle horses—three-gaited
Class 8, 3:25—Roadsters.
Class 77, 3:40—Lightweight hunters.
Class 78, 3:55—Middleweight hunters.
Class 79, 4:10—Heavyweight hunters.
Class 75, 4:20—Hunters, registered half-bred challenge cup.

EVENING

Class 62, 8:00—Saddle horses—five-gaited.
Class 21, 8:15—Gig horses.
Class 80, 8:30—Lady's hunter.
Class 45, 9:00—Saddle horses—three-gaited
Class 38, 9:25—Three harness ponies.
Class 71, 9:40—Boston Mounted Police.
Class 96, 9:55—Military.
Class 16, 10:15—Heavy harness horses.
Class 44, 10:30—Saddle horses—three-gaited
Class 88, 10:45—Millwood Hunt Challenge Cup competition.

Drunkenness Cases Fall Off in Boston

Gradual triumph of prohibition is shown in figures just issued in the report of Mr. Edward J. Lord, clerk of the Municipal Criminal Court of Boston, for the year ending Oct. 1, 1932. The report reveals a sharp decrease in the number of drunkenness cases from 19,564 in 1931 to 18,946 in 1932, a drop of 618.

In addition, liquor law prosecutions were lower this year, for there were 688 such prosecutions, compared with 1542 last year. Evidence that the police did not relax their vigilance in liquor prosecutions seems borne out by the fact that there were 343 more liquor search warrants issued in 1932 than in 1931.

The report shows there have been 5223 less criminal prosecutions than in the previous year, the figures for 1931 being 49,287 and for this year 41,064. Prosecutions of motorists for traffic law violations showed a drop from 12,575 to 8875.

SENIOR CLASS ELECTS OFFICERS AT B. U.

The senior class election at Boston University college of business administration has resulted in the selection of Daniel O. Harrington of Newton as president. Thomas F. Hardy of Woburn was chosen vice-president, Thomas A. LeGuern of Dedham, treasurer, and Miss Teresa Judge of Winootski, Vt., secretary.

Twelve seniors were named to the house of representatives, student governing group at the college of business administration. They were: Donald M. Boyer, Portland, Me.; Walter V. Bender, West Stoughton; Raymond E. Campion, Brockton; Arthur F. Chamberlain, Auburndale; Lee O'Orlando, Revere; Thomas F. Hardy, Phillip E. Kelliher, Brockton; Edward J. Sullivan, Lowell; Lawrence J. Sullivan, Lowell; Clarence Veno, Woburn, and Manuel Wyner, Allerton.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BRITISH PRESS FAVORS COMMON POLICY IN EAST

Action With United States in Manchurian Case Gains Support

By J. ROSCOE DRUMMOND
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A growing public demand for a common Anglo-American policy in the Far East is increasingly apparent in Great Britain today.

The report of the Lytton Commission has had a notably favorable reception in London and it is already clear that the several weeks' delay, requested by Japan before the League discusses the report, is serving to crystallize British opinion in favor of its conclusions.

While the position of the National Government still remains unannounced, the views of the most influential sections of the British press are now more strongly in support of joining with America in seeking to maintain respect for treaty obligations in Manchuria than at any time during the Sino-Japanese conflict.

A significant sign of the movement of British opinion is the latest editorial reference to the Manchurian crisis in the Sunday Observer which until the issuance of the Lytton report maintained a marked sympathy with the Japanese position.

Joint Moral Leadership

"The spirit of the report," the Observer now writes, "encourages the willing coöperation of all concerned. It happens that Great Britain holds a peculiar position, and connot escape a peculiar responsibility, in the Far East. Her prestige is great. She has an opportunity for a joint moral leadership with the United States in this matter, such as may produce incalculable good. The report indicates the practical lines that such leadership should pursue."

An outspoken welcome to the Stimson doctrine for nonrecognition of the Japanese-sponsored state of Manchukuo is held out by all the English weeklies with the lone exception of the ultra right-wing Saturday Review. Strongly urging that the League of Nations should declare Japan a violator of the Covenant, the Nine Power Treaty and the Kellogg pact, the Week-End Review declares: "If Japan is allowed, after the Lytton Report, to 'get away with it' in Manchuria the last chance of disarment will have gone, a conflict of world proportions will have been set in train for the future in the Far East, and into the bargain American good will toward this country will have been lost at a moment when it can be of decisive advantage to us in helping toward settlement of debts and allied problems."

United Action Essential

The Spectator, like the Statesman and Nation, and Time and Tide, is convinced that unity between Great Britain, the United States and France over the Manchurian issue is essential to the ultimate preservation of peace in Europe as in the Far East.

"The Lytton report," writes the Spectator, "must inevitably array in solid unison the principal states in the League, and with them the principal state outside the League, the United States of America, which has throughout the Manchurian controversy expressed itself more strongly than any League state—much more strongly in particular than Great Britain.

"If, as the American Government and people manifestly hope, Great Britain, the United States and France—all of them signatories of the Kellogg pact and the Nine-Power Treaty, two of them signatories of the Covenant and the third out-covenanting the Covenant on this particular issue—stand fast together in insistence that the rule of force shall not be recognized and that the rule of law must be vindicated at any cost, then a principle whose betrayal would fling the world back into anarchy may yet be saved. For Britain and America and France will not stand alone. There is no country in the world—certainly not Soviet Russia, of which the Lytton report speaks with studied respect—that has shown the smallest sign of justifying Japan's action."

Security on Actual Basis

The development of a policy of full-fledged coöperation between Great Britain, America and France in maintaining the rule of law in Manchuria is in process of negotiation and is today on the verge of success. To the casual newspaper reader these negotiations must at times look like a big diplomatic bargain, with Europe bidding for America's support in preserving security on the Continent and America bidding for Europe's support in preserving security in the Far East.

Such an impression would falsify the true situation, for the convergence of these problems is not deliberate, but fortunate. For both parties they take the problem of peace out of the realm of theory and place it on the plane of immediate fact. The security of peace in the Far East is a problem in actuality for America. The security of peace in Europe is a problem in actuality for Great Britain and France.

These problems, it is becoming increasingly clear, have one solution. America will be assured of European support for preserving the Kellogg pact in the Far East when Europe can be assured of America's support for preserving the Kellogg pact in Europe.

Pierce Cuff Links Added to Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 25—A pair of cuff buttons once worn by Franklin Pierce, the only New Hampshire man ever to become President of the United States, have been added to the exhibit of the New Hampshire Historical Society. They are a gift from Mrs. Henrietta Garland of Meredith.

According to the story accompanying the gift, Mr. Monroe F. Garland when a boy was much around the Eagle Coffee House—now the Eagle Hotel—coming to Concord with his father, who was a stage driver. Mr. Pierce visiting the hotel became fond of the lad. Early one evening when President Pierce was seated in the hotel lobby he lifted the boy to his lap, removed his cuff buttons and handing them to young Garaland, said, "You can tell folks sometime that these were given to you by the President of the United States."

Mrs. Garland said it was her husband's wish that the buttons might eventually be given to the state historical society. The buttons are of Mexican silver and it is thought probable that they might have been obtained by New Hampshire's President during his service with the United States Army in the Mexican War. They are of unusual design, globular in form and about as large as good sized hickory nuts. They were apparently intended to be worn with a former style "round" cuffs but of little use in this day.

WOMEN URGED TO TEST ABILITY OF CANDIDATES

Speakers From Three Parties Talk to Massachusetts League

There are no fundamental differences between the Republican and Democratic theories in this year's presidential contest. Voters must use their yardsticks on the proven ability of the two candidates to apply these theories was the substance of remarks made by representatives of the major parties speaking to the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, today, at the Hotel Bradford.

Representative Robert Luce, candidate for reëlection to Congress, outlined the Republican views, Mr. LaRue Brown, member of the Democratic state committee, talked from a Democratic angle, and Mr. George Roewer spoke from the viewpoint of the Socialist.

As an individual, Mr. Luce did not complain that the tax rate in his city of Somerville had gone up to $40 on $1000 as compared to $13 in years past. But in so far as this tax increase represented waste in government, he said, he was extremely interested as he thought all voters should be. Here, he added, is where the wisdom of electing the right candiates enters.

Mr. Luce would not give credence to the general belief that there is a difference in the tariff stand of the parties. They both want adequate protection, he said, and added that free trade is out of the question at this time. He declared that Massachusetts congressmen were constantly asking for protection for business.

Mr. Brown's advice to the women voters was that, whoever they voted for, the nation would be satisfied if they had a reason for their choice instead of voting at random on the judgment of someone else.

Blaming the party in power for bad conditions and maintaining that a change in the administration will effect needed relief, is a characteristic of the American people which does not receive any encouragement from history, according to Mr. Bruce Bliven, editor of the New Republic.

"Millions of people," the editor added, "will vote against President Hoover in November because of a depression which is not, primarily, his fault."

Referring to Governor Roosevelt's policies as he has found them in recent speeches, Mr. Bliven said that the Democratic nominee for President would only tinker with the country's machinery of production and exchange while the fundamental difficulty could be mastered only by a complete overhauling of the whole mechanism.

FRANKLIN MOTOR TO SELL AT $1385

More evidence that the motor market is hitting unprecended low spots in the price range is found in the announcement of a Franklin in a selling class below $2000. In introducing its new "Olympic" sedan to the public for $1385, the Franklin Motor Car Company emphasizes that this is the first time in its history that the advantages of air-cooled motors have been available for the moderate budgets.

The importance that "agility in traffic" has come to take in the motor field is emphasized by the stress that the manufacturers have placed on the new Franklin's "ease in parking and rapid acceleration." Most of this added flexibility has been attained by a reduction in weight amounting to about 800 pounds and an engine that produces about one horsepower for every 35 pounds of car weight.

Franklin's supercharger is retained in the new model. Other characteristics are long sweeping streamlines extending from the narrow hood over the slanting windshield and down the rear, an X-frame of the double-drop type, 60-inch tread, startix and hydraulic shock absorbers. The front is moderately V-shaped.

Necessities Cost Again Shows Drop In Massachusetts

The cost of living in Massachusetts showed a decline of 2.5 per cent last month as compared with August, the Department of Labor and Statistics announced today.

The decline in the general price of food, clothing and shelter was somewhat offset by increased costs for fuel and light. Increased meat prices were offset by lower prices of fish, flour, meal, potatoes, onions, and canned goods.

The department's combined "cost of living index" showed a drop of slightly more than 1 per cent in the cost of suits, men's and women's shoes and cotton goods. These decreases apparently offset increases in the prices of hats, gloves, shirts and men's underwear.

The department reports that a survey of costs for shelter in Massachusetts reveals that reductions in rentals from 5 per cent to 30 per cent have been made within the last year. Most drastic reductions took place in high rental, heated apartments, according to Mr. Ralph W. Robart, director of the department. Rentals formerly $100 to $125 have been reduced to $75 and $85. Mr. Robart declares "there is no economic justification for these reductions, as in most cases the owner's overhead has been increased by rising taxes, while mortgage interest has remained the same." A doubling up of families was also noted.

DODD GETS HIGH MASONIC HONOR

Mr. George L. Dodd, Boston business man, yesterday was elected Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island at the 129th annual conclave held in Masonic Temple. He succeeds Mr. Benjamin F. Downing of Newport, R. I.

Other officers elected include: Mr. William S. Hamilton, Deputy Grand Commander; Mr. Arthur S. Vaughn, Grand Generalissimo; Mr. Harold W. Sprague, Grand Captain General; Mr. Harry P. McAllister, Grand Senior Warden; Mr. Charles T. Converse, Grand Junior Warden; Mr. William H. Emerson, Grand Treasurer; Mr. Martin J. Pleschinger, Grand Recorder; the Rev. Francis W. Gibbs, Grand Prelate, and the Rev. Clarence A. Barbour, president of Brown University, Associate Grand Prelate.

FRANCE RECOGNIZES CHILE

PARIS, Oct. 25 (AP)—France extended recognition yesterday to the new Government of Chile under provisional President Oyandel. Great Britain and the United States recognized the Oyandel Government last week.

Three-Cent Stamp Found Balancer In Postal Budget

Three-cent postage on first-class mail will enable the Post Office Department this year to balance or nearly balance its budget, according to Mr. William E. Hurley, postmaster of the Boston Postal District. He spoke last night at the Westminster Hotel before the twentieth anniversary dinner of the Suburban Stamp and Curio Club of Boston. Mr. Hurley reported there has been an increase in receipts in his district since the new rate went into effect and there are fewer letters to handle so there is really more income for less labor. He forecast the 3-cent rate would last some time. A message from President Hoover congratulated the club on attaining its twentieth anniversary.

"Philatelists are our best customers," continued Mr. Hurley. "They buy many stamps that are never used, but their wishes as to well centered blocks with plate numbers and the like are sometimes difficult to fill. Collectors must realize that stamp clerks have to keep their stock in such shape that it can be easily inspected and counted once a month by the postal inspectors and so cannot take only a few choice stamps out of several sheets without selling the rest of the mutilated sheets. We try to give courteous service and to help philatelists all we can but we cannot interfere with the efficiency of the service."

Mr. Charles E. Hatfield, publisher of Scott's Catalogue, the universal reference volume of collectors, spoke of the difficulties of obtaining legislation to allow damaged cuts of stamps to be printed in the catalogues. Stamps, the Government says, are in the same category as United States bonds and may not be counterfeited. The present law will, however, allow stamp dealers to use pictures of stamps if there is a white line through them. Although a dealer, Mr. Hatfield said that it is the beauty of stamps rather than their value that appeals to him personally.

Mr. Henry Schuhmacher, founder of the club, spoke of the progress of the last 20 years both in the Suburban Club and philately generally. Mr. Willard O. Wylie, managing editor of Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News, congratulated the club on its excellent record. Mr. Albert W. Claflin, president of the Rhode Island Philatelic Society, presented an exhibition board for future stamp shows to the suburban president, Mr. Charles A. Davis, as a birthday gift from next to the oldest stamp club in the country.

ECUADOR TO BUY PLANES

QUITO, Ecuador, Oct. 25 (By U.P.)—The Government was reported recently to be arranging for the purchase of 12 military planes. The Central Bank has loaned $200,000 to the Government for army supplies.

IVORY SOAP NOW AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN 17 YEARS! USE IT FOR FACE • BATH • NICE CLOTHES • DISHES

EVENTS TONIGHT

Y. W. C. A. (Clarendon Street Division): Lecture, "New Books," by Mrs. Alice Dixon Bond, 7.

Longy School of Music: Open house and concert, Mr. James Loder, pianist, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

University Extension Division, State Department of Education: Opening lecture in series in salesmanship, "What Is Art in Salesmanship?" by Mr. E. Fred Cullen, Harvard Hall, Harvard University, 7.

Supper dance, Boston Horse Show, Copley-Plaza Hotel 11:30.

Boston Horse Show, Boston Garden, through Oct. 29.

Massachusetts League of Women Voters: Dinner meeting, in connection with school of politics, address "Repeal of the Prohibition Amendment and After," by Dr. Stanley High, author and editor, Hotel Bradford, 6:30.

Mayonnaise Manufacturers Association: Annual banquet, Hotel Kenmore, 7.

Wellesley College: Lecture, "Artistic Renaissance during the time of Charlemagne," by Prof. Marcel Aubert, Alumnæ Hall, Wellesley, 8.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Copley—"Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," 8:30.
Hollis—"Pinafore" and "Trial by Jury," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"Das Flötenkonzert von Sanssouci," film. At 1:23, 3:27, 5:31, 7:35, 9:39 p. m.
Shubert—"Show Boat," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, Australian Day, guest speakers from Sydney, Australia, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Exhibitions of music and musical toys, auspices Library Branch, Cambridge Home Information Center, Miss Cannon's Shop, 20 Brattle Street, morning and afternoon, through Nov. 1.

Master Photo Finishers: Exhibitions, all day, Hotel Statler.

Suburban Stamp and Curio Club of Boston: Exhibition, Boston Public Library, through Nov. 6.

Boston Horse Show, Boston Garden, afternoon and evening, through Oct. 29.

Buffet luncheon, Boston Horse Show, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 12:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures: "Egypt, Old and New," 9:30, 10:50 and 2:30; "Cotton From Seed to Cloth," 10:15; meetings of Orchestra and Clipping Clubs; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5, Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Luncheon meeting, entertainment committee for Boston morning musicales, home of Mrs. John W. Myers, Fox Hill Farm, Westwood, 1.

Fogg Art Museum: Illustrated lecture, "The Restoration of the Cathedral of Rheims," by Prof. Marcel Aubert, associate curator of sculpture at the Louvre; Cambridge, 3.

Unveiling of statue of Henry Cabot Lodge by Master George Cabot Lodge, speaking program, State House grounds, 2:30.

Boston Colony, National Society of New England Women: Meeting, talk, "Wanderings in Geneological By-Paths," by Miss Edith May Tilley, home of Mrs. William M. Morgan, 94 Walnut Place, Brookline, 2:30.

New England Woman's Press Association: Meeting, followed by entertainment program, talk, "The Poetry of the Commonplace," by Miss Amy Sherman Bridgman, Hotel Statler, 2.

Wednesday Morning Club: Meeting, address, "What Defense Is There for the Japanese in Manchuria?" by Prof. Charles Batchelder, Hotel Vendome, 2.

Auxiliary to Canadian Club of Boston: Card party and candy sale, followed by supper and dance, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 2.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Das Flötenkonzert von Sanssouci," film. At 1:23, 3:27, 5:31, 7:35, 9:39 p. m.
Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 2:15.
Shubert—"Show Boat," 2:20.
Hollis—"Pinafore" and "Trial by Jury," 2:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paine Collection of Chelsea Porcelains; Ship Models; Eighteenth Century Continental Silver; Fifteenth Century German and Netherlands Engravings.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Second group hanging of members' work. Through Oct. 29.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—French and Dutch paintings of nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Also etchings by Bauer. Through Oct. 29.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Exhibition by Textile Weavers' Guild. Through Nov. 5.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Fanciful designs in line and water color, by Alfred Sevigny. Through Oct. 29.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Wood engravings in color of the nineteenth century Japanese prints by Hiroshi Yoshida. Through month of October.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual fall members' exhibition.

Copley Art Store, 607 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Gardner Gallery, 500 Boylston Street—Sculptures by Karl F. Skoog. Through Nov. 6.

Grace Horne's Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings by Helen C. Stein, water colors by Elizabeth Lee, metal sculptures by Erice Karawina. Through Nov. 5.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—English sporting paintings and prints.

BIDS OPEN FOR FEDERAL SITES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Treasury has solicited bids for sale or donation of sites for new post offices under the emergency relief act at 23 additional cities. Those announced included: New Hampshire—Nov. 23, Lancaster, Newport and Plymouth.

W. C. CLARK APPOINTED

OTTAWA, Oct. 25 (AP)—Mr. William Clifford Clark, director of courses in commerce and administration at Queens University, has been appointed Deputy Minister of Finance. Official announcement to this effect was made yesterday by Premier R. B. Bennett.

BOSTON GARDEN
Afternoon and Evening

BOSTON HORSE SHOW

OCTOBER 25, 26, 27, 28, 29

Afternoon Prices 55c to $1.65 Including Tax
Evening Prices 55c to $2.75 Including Tax

Seats on Sale at the Garden and at all Ticket Agencies

WEATHER

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy with rising temperature tonight and Wednesday; moderate to fresh easterly winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy, not so cold in west portion tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and not so cold tonight; Wednesday cloudy and warmer, probably followed by rain in northwest portion.

Rhode Island: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; rising temperature Wednesday.

Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong east winds over south portion and moderate northeast shifting to east over north portion; somewhat overcast weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

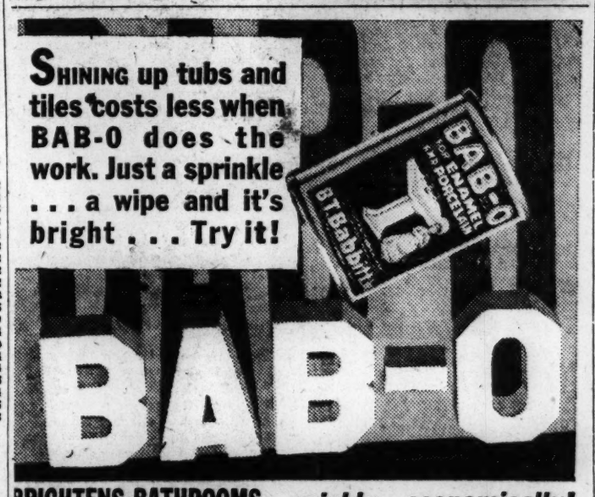
	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	58	60	Montreal	38	44
Bismarck	28	36	Nantucket	50	52
Boston	40	32	New Orleans	66	82
Buffalo	54	62	New York	52	56
Calgary	44	44	Norfolk, Va.	64	78
Charleston	70	80	North Platte	28	44
Chicago	54	56	Philadelphia	54	58
Cincinnati	56	76	Phoenix, Ariz.	50	78
Denver	18	30	Pittsburgh	54	72
Eastport, Me.	44	50	Portland, Me.	38	52
Hatteras	64	78	Raleigh	60	78
Honolulu, T.H.	..	80	St. Louis	62	76
7p.m. Oct. 24	76	..	St. Paul	36	50
Helena, Mont.	40	42	Salt Lake City	30	44
Huron, S. D.	26	44	San Francisco	60	70
Jacksonville	70	84	Santa Fe, N.M.	22	54
Kansas City	42	54	Seattle	52	54
Key West	78	86	Tampa	70	86
Los Angeles	60	80	Washington	54	64
Memphis	66	82	Wichita, Kan.	40	56
Miami, Fla.	80	84	Williston, N.D.	26	38

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 25.
B—Maximum Oct. 24.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 7:28 p. m., Wednesday 8:01 a. m.
Height of tides 9 feet, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:18 p. m.

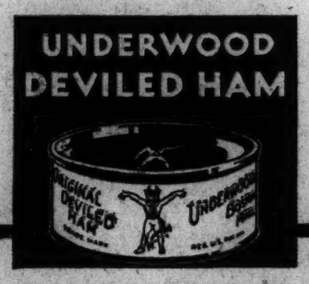


COME ON, LIMERICK WRITERS!

WIN one of these 61 PRIZES

of UNDERWOOD Pure Foods

• FIRST PRIZE •
(6 Dozen Cans)
24 cans Deviled Ham
24 cans Sardines
12 cans Clam Chowder
12 cans Fish Chowder



It's easy! Fill in the last line of the limerick below and send it to us with a label from a can of Underwood Deviled Ham and your name and address. Here is the list of prizes:
First Prize (6 Dozen Cans, see the assortment at left).
Ten Second Prizes (3 Dozen Cans, same assortment).
Fifty Other Prizes (1 Dozen Cans, same assortment).
Address: Dept. C — Wm. Underwood Co., Watertown, Mass.

Says the housewife, "It's easy to see
That you make Deviled Ham just for me,
With its savor and spice
There is nothing so nice

CONTEST CLOSES OCTOBER 31

Domino
Perfection in Cane Sugars
"Sweeten it with Domino"

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

FLOUR Sale

Another Great Flour Sale at your local First National Store. Buy a Bag at these great savings. Come in today.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

A Supreme Quality All Around Flour
FINAST 24½ Lb Bag 53c
OLD HOMESTEAD—For Pies, Biscuits, Etc.
PASTRY 24½ Lb Bag 47c
TWO NATIONAL FAVORITES AT A ROCK BOTTOM PRICE
Gold Medal or Pillsbury's 24½ Lb Bag 72c

LARD PURE REFINED Lb Pkg or Bulk 7c

NEW LOW PRICES!

Fancy York State—Hand Picked—
Pea Beans 3 1 Lb Pkgs 13c — 5 Lbs Bulk 15c
Jell-O Pure Assorted Flavors 3 Pkgs 21c
B&M Lobster Choice tender sweet meat No ½ Tin 25c
Crabmeat CHATKA 2 No ½ Tins 45c
Sunsweet Prunes 2 2 Lb Pkgs 25c
Quaker Oats Quick Cook or Regular 3 Sm Pkgs 23c
Gorton's Codfish Lb Pkg 23c
Flake Butters N. B. C. Crackers 2 Lb Pkgs 25c
Calo Dog Food 2 Lb Tins 19c
Chocolates SWEETHOME Delicious Assortment Lb Box 29c

3 FAMOUS HOUSEHOLD CLEANSERS

CLOROX — A concentrated liquid bleach Deodorizes—Removes Stains—Disinfects — 2 Pt Bots 29c
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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

CUT PROPOSED IN VETERANS' ACT 'CHARITY' PHASES

Industrial Board Asserts Much Can Be Saved Without Injustice

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Veterans' relief can be reduced considerably "without depriving deserving veterans who actually acquired disability as a direct consequence of their military service of a single dollar of compensation and without curtailing in any way the payments made to dependents of those who lost their lives on the battlefield or as a result of disabilities incurred in service," says a report issued by the National Industrial Conference Board today. The report presents the conclusions reached as the result of a study of the problem of veterans' relief which will soon be published.

The reduction in payments to veterans can be accomplished "by removing from the law those provisions that have changed a generous system of compensation and relief for war-time losses and injuries into a form of public charity for the benefit of a special class of citizens," the report said. The study calls attention to the effect of recent legislation extending the scope of veterans' relief and largely increasing the burden on taxpayers.

"If the $5,000,000,000 already expended represented a major part of the total expenditures that will ultimately be made for the relief of World War veterans," it continues, "there would be no cause for alarm. Unfortunately, however, there is no immediate prospect that expenditures for that purpose will diminish. Expenditures exclusively for World War veterans during the fiscal year 1932 amounted to $595,946,189, or about $84,000,000 more than in 1931. The total expenditures for veteran relief in 1932 exceeded $1,000,000,000."

The increase in the annual cost of veteran relief in recent years has been brought about by amendments of the War Risk Insurance Act, the report says. In the report of the Veterans' Bureau for the fiscal year 1923, when the annual expenditure was nearly $471,000,000, estimates were given showing an expected drop in expenditures to $341,000,000 for the fiscal year 1926 and to $285,000,000 for 1927, but these forecasts were not fulfilled, it continues. The expenditures for 1926 and 1927 were each well above $400,000,000, and each succeeding year has shown an heavy increase, until the present total of nearly $596,000,000 was reached.

"There is perhaps no greater opportunity for the elimination of wasteful expenditure and the application of sound economy in the conduct of government than is to be found in the case of veteran relief," the report says. "If the fundamental principles upon which the War Risk Insurance Act was based had been adhered to, the present need for a curtailment of relief expenditures would never have arisen.

"Unfortunately, by a series of amendments and legislative changes those principles were gradually undermined and ultimately overthrown. Presumptions that certain diseases had a service connection were introduced in order to make it easier for ex-service men suffering from such diseases to secure compensation. The periods during which these presumptions might arise were extended, making it possible for a veteran who contracted any one of the specified diseases as late as five years after the war to receive compensation, although the extent and the character of his military service might not provide any reasonable ground for assuming that there was a connection between such service and the subsequent disability."

Economic Crisis Definitely Over, Bankers Declare

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 25 (AP)—Two committees of the Investment Bankers Association reported today investigations they have made indicate that the "summer of 1932 has witnessed the actual passing of the economic crisis" in this country.

After noting that there have been "upturns in commodity prices in England and the United States," and saying that during July and August the value of stocks and bonds on the New York Stock Exchange increased more than $17,000,000,000, the committee added:

"Lest there be—in view of all the discussion in regard to inflation—any misunderstanding in regard to the soundness of this advance, it can be stated with assurance that the increase in the dollar value of these securities has not been accompanied by any impairment in the gold value of the dollar itself.

"On July 6, 1932, for every $100 in circulation in the United States the country had monetary gold amounting to $67.91. By the end of August the ratio of monetary gold stock in circulation not only had not declined, but had actually risen."

Can This Be Peter, Pumpkin Eater?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-London News Agency

JIMMIE SAINSBURY USUALLY CARRIES BASKETS
He Is a Well-Known Figure in Covent Gardens, Where He Has Gained Fame by the Number of Baskets He Can Top.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Jimmie finds he can get along pretty quickly through London when he has a giant pumpkin balanced on his head. Nobody wants to bump into him and have 74 pounds descend on them, so the jostling crowds give him a wide berth. He is seen walking down Fleet Street with his outsize in vegetables up aloft.

Foreign-Born Mothers Discuss Plans Of Teaching Needy to Help Themselves

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—One thousand foreign-born mothers and interested friends ate a "thrift dinner" last evening at the Hotel Pennsylvania for which every item of food had been donated by merchants of the city and heard a group of prominent citizens emphasize the responsibility of government for poverty.

There probably have been few dinners at the Pennsylvania with such pleasant "rapprochement" between guests and waitresses, for in this instance the dinner was served by 130 of these same mothers wearing their native costumes.

Both guests and waitresses are among the 5000 members of 101 clubs in settlements, schools and churches known as the League of Mothers' Clubs of the United Neighborhood Houses of New York and they were interested in earning $1000 to finance their work for the year.

The work will include sewing classes in which will be taught the renovation of clothing, "the most practical way to encourage self-help," according to Mrs. Dorothy Burnham Rose, executive secretary of the organization. Home economics, child training, home nursing will be taught and singing groups and folk dancing have been organized to promote recreation. All of the classes are conducted with the basic purpose of stimulating interest in civic affairs and in the right kind of legislation. The women are especially concerned this year with getting old tenements remodeled or condemned and increasing modern housing at low rentals.

Their civic activities include trips to the State Legislature at Albany, to the City Hall and to peace demonstrations. And in addition there are frequent travels all over the city to investigate proper housing, to visit interesting buildings and to watch the manufacture of articles of various kinds.

The two speakers last evening, Mr. Paul Blanchard and Mr. Norman Hapgood, were followed by a discussion led by Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, in which Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, Mrs. John Erskine, Miss Lillian D. Wald, Mr. Maurice P. Davidson, Mr. Theodore A. Peyser, Mr. Bruce Bliven, Mr. James Meyer and Dr. Charles Fleisher were invited to participate.

American Plants Gain in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 25—Statements receiving wide circulation in the United States and reaching this country, expressing doubt as to the extent or stability of recent American branch factory developments in Canada, appear to have been deflated here today by the published report of a survey of new industries of United States origin by the Toronto Industrial Commission.

The survey, covering the operation of nearly 100 American subsidiary or affiliated concerns which started production in the Toronto area since March, 1929, show that the new factories occupy nearly 1,000,000 square feet of floor space, have upward of $4,000,000 invested in factory facilities and are giving direct employment to more than 2400.

Of the new industries, 87 per cent report their business as being "very good," "good" or "fair"; 20 per cent have increased their plant facilities during the last year; 11 per cent have increased the number of their employees (less than 5 per cent have reduced their staffs), and 27 per cent have enlarged the percentage of their Canadian content of manufacture.

Back-to-Farms Movement Found Growing in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 25—With the arrival of the first installment of federal funds allotted to Hillsborough County, from the state relief committee, the local organization swung into action and set 1400 of the unemployed on immediate jobs and is constantly adding others.

These men are engaged on some 20 projects, such as cleaning up the water front, cutting weeds from neglected places, digging ditches, improving the surroundings of playgrounds and parks, filling in mosquito-breeding spots and dressing up the grounds and approaches to public institutions.

In contrast, however, to work like this, there is a quietly growing back-to-the-land movements in Florida and other southern states.

Mr. James A. Davis, state director of the federal employment service, on a recent visit of inspection in the Tampa district, mentioned this movement as a hopeful phase of the general situation in the country. He said, also, that the unemployment problem in Florida is less acute, on the whole, than a year ago, barring, of course, that troublesome factor of the tidal influx of jobless to these lands of sun.

Diminutive Engine SeesGrandeur Fade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DONALDS, S. C.—From a dignified and remunerative place on the New York elevated to a haphazarded existence as the sole source of power on the Donalds-Due West express, is the fate of a diminutive steam locomotive that once plied a regular schedule from Donalds to Due West, the impressive distance of four miles.

Almost forgotten in the rush of modern improvements and accelerated human tempo, this Tom Thumb of steam carriers backs dejectedly up to Donalds from Due West, for it boasts no turntable at either end.

Passenger traffic is no longer profitable, for a bus line has invaded the territory once traversed solely by this former aristocrat of the New York elevated to supply the needs of transportation in years past. Today it is fired only at infrequent intervals. The dignity and prestige it once enjoyed have been reduced to a pile of clinkers. Instead of being master of its own domain, it now halts at all highway crossings in the interest of self-preservation, sheepishly giving right-of-way to its more modern and speedy competitors.

GERMANY ALONE TO DECIDE FORM OF GOVERNMENT

But Nation Too Occupied Now to Talk of Change, Chancellor Says

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 25—Germany is too busy with economic and social problems to give any attention to a possible return of the monarchy, Herr Franz von Papen declared yesterday. Stigmatizing as election propaganda talk of restoration, the Chancellor couched his denial in terms which, however, leave the way completely open for monarchial reforms at a later date.

Speaking at a convention of masters of the Berlin and Brandenburg handicraft guilds, Herr von Papen declared the foreign press is spreading talk of a monarchy as an indication of the danger of new unrest in Europe. He added that this is being used to convince Europe that a tightening rather than loosening of the fetters of the Versailles Treaty is necessary.

"I do not want to leave the least doubt," he said, "that we do not acknowledge the right of anyone else to decide what form of government is best for Germany. Only the German people can determine that. . . . I feel it is important to repeat with clarity that we have so many problems to solve that we are glad not to have to concern ourselves over the question of the form of government. This subject is not open to discussion."

In the same speech, however, Herr von Papen criticized the impotence of the Reichstag and renewed his Government's pledge to reform the Constitution. He told the guilds that under the new system they would be made the basis of state representation rather than the existing system based upon parliamentary parties.

The Government's economic program, the Chancellor declared, is seeking to strengthen all phases of national life through giving renewed impetus to private enterprise. He declared 750,000,000 marks would be authorized for public works in the next few months.

The Chancellor said the last few weeks have seen marked betterment in world economic conditions. There are "many reasons to say confidence in an improved economic position is justified," he declared. He added that the Government hopes to improve the credit position of small borrowers by further reduction in the rediscount rate.

Rare Books Given To Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25—A gift of more than 19,000 volumes to the University of Pennsylvania library is announced by Mr. Thomas S. Gates, president of the university, bringing the library's total of books to approximately 770,000. The donor was Dr. Charles W. Burr of this city, associate member of the university trustees board of graduate education and research.

Taken from Dr. Burr's own library, the collection includes history, travel, biography, poetry, drama and standard fiction, and important works on several special topics. In this latter group is a collection of books on London and another on "literary annuals," or "gift books," of the nineteenth century, containing material which is of especial interest to students of early American literature and customs.

A few of the books of the earliest date are Hammond's "Paraphrase and Annotations Upon the New Testament," 1675; Sewel's "History of the Quakers," 1722, and Pemberton's "View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy," 1728.

John Fritz Medal Goes to Jackling For Ore Removal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—The John Fritz Gold Medal, the highest distinction in American engineering, has been awarded to Mr. Daniel Jackling of San Francisco for notable pioneer work in extracting copper on a large scale from ore containing as little as 2 per cent of the metal, an achievement which has greatly added to the world's potential copper reserves.

"It is probable that at least half of the present-day production of copper may be considered as due directly or indirectly to the success of the low-grade properties, in the development of which Mr. Daniel Cowan Jackling was unquestionably the pioneer," the announcement says. "To him is due the credit for this, for he was the first to envisage the economy to be effected by producing on a large scale and he also put his visions into practical operation through many years of close, detailed personal supervision.

"To the extent that the improvements in the production of copper conceived and originated by Mr. Daniel Cowan Jackling have resulted, directly or indirectly, in doubling the world's production of copper and reducing the cost of copper to an extent which is unquestionably great, but is impossible to subject to direct measurement, Mr. Jackling has contributed in an outstanding way to the success of many other lines of industry."

Mr. Jackling, who is president of the Utah Copper Company and several other mining companies in the West, is the twenty-ninth engineer to receive the John Fritz Gold Medal, which is awarded not oftener than once a year "for notable scientific or industrial achievements, without restriction on account of age, nationality or sex." President Hoover, Mr. Thomas A. Edison, Mr. Guglielmo Marconi and Mr. Orville Wright have received the award in previous years.

CAPITAL BEGINS TO FLOW FREELY AGAIN TO SPAIN

Improvement Is Evident Since Failure of Recent Rising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Capital is once more flowing freely into Spain—a factor which is contributing to the steady position of the peseta exchange.

A marked improvement is noticeable in the social state of the country since the failure of the military rising under General Sanjurjo, and efforts are being made to uphold this position.

With a view to maintaining the improvement the authorities have decided not to relax the vigilance at ports and frontiers for the prevention of the exportation of capital and have appointed a judge whose mission is to investigate the books of banks and even the private papers of householders suspected of transferring sums of money.

Warrants have been obtained at places like Irun, near the frontier, to search offices and dwellings, with surprising results. In consequence of the discoveries made, a deputy to the Cortes, Don José Luis de Oriol, representing the Traditionalists of Alava, may be deprived of his parliamentary immunity in order to be brought before the law courts on a charge of exporting 5,000,000 pesetas ($500,000).

UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY

United States Leather Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net loss of $551,378 after depreciation, taxes, compared with a net loss of $845,914 in the first nine months of 1931.

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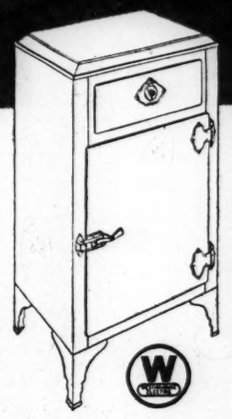

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SMITH CHARGES BROKEN PLEDGES BY REPUBLICANS

Former Governor Makes First Public Speech at Big Newark Rally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 25—Returning to the platform of the 113th Regiment Armory of the New Jersey National Guard from which he made a major address in his campaign for the Presidency four years ago, former Gov. Alfred E. Smith made his first big effort in behalf of the 1932 national Democratic ticket before an enthusiastic audience of 17,000 persons here last night. His address was carried over a nation-wide radio hookup, and 50,000 persons in the streets outside the Armory heard him through amplifiers.

Mr. Smith's initial sally on the major issues of the present canvass was devoted chiefly to a paying back of grudges that were left over from his own campaign for the Presidency four years ago. He charged hypocrisy, bigotry and broken pledges against the Republican leadership and climaxed his denunciation with a characterization of President Hoover as the leader of the dry forces in the United States.

Calls It Self-Evident

This latter was self-evident, he declared, in the indorsement of Mr. Hoover's candidacy this year by Dr. Daniel Poling, head of Allied Forces; Dr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, president of the National Temperance Bureau; Dr. Joseph Madley Rowland, editor of the Richmond (Va.) Christian Advocate, and Bishop Ernest G. Richardson of the Anti-Saloon League.

With New Jersey showing strong signs of being in the Republican column on Nov. 8, Mr. Smith's presence here last night was designed to rally the Garden State Democracy. He saved until the end of his speech his indorsement of the Roosevelt-Garner ticket.

"When you go home tonight," he told his listeners, "search your conscience, search your memory, and see if you can think of one great public question that has been settled by the present Republican Administration; see if you can find one great big public question that they made a reasonably good attempt to settle.

"Instead of that and in lieu of it, we are receiving what may be called a program of threats, that if the Republican Party is defeated, a return to prosperity will be retarded. I deny that, and I deny it emphatically, and I state from this platform to my nation-wide audience that the election of the Democratic ticket is the best way to solve this problem. The best way to bring back prosperity is the election of Roosevelt, Garner and the entire Democratic ticket."

Boost for Stewart

The Newark speech served likewise to give recognition to the services of Mayor Frank Hague, powerful New Jersey Democratic leader, in Mr. Smith's pre-convention campaign for the presidential nomination. Mayor Hague things there is a chance to elect Mr. Percy H. Stewart as United States Senator from New Jersey, and Mr. Smith gave this candidacy a hearty boost.

Mr. Smith held that repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment lay with the Democrats. He declared that President Hoover had spiked the George W. Wickersham report on prohibition enforcement "and then stopped the Republican national convention from taking a clear-cut stand on it." Citing the dry indorsement of the President as his main support of this contention, he said the provision in the Republican national platform plank which holds that no public official or member of the party is pledged or forced to choose between his party affiliations and his honest convictions upon the dry question was designedly placed there to leave the way open to candidates to do as they liked.

"Consequently," he continued, "it is easy for them to receive the approval of the Anti-Saloon League, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Ku Klux Klan and the aggregation of bigots that make up what we call the dry forces.

"At best it will take a couple of years to repeal or amend or supplement the Eighteenth Amendment. In the meanwhile, what about the power of Congress to amend the Volstead Act and give us light wines and beer? . . . The dry leader of the United States could not stand for that. . . . That is something that can be done at once, and it is pushed to one side. . . .

Time to Settle It

"This is the time to settle this question. Let me impress upon my listeners in every part of this country that if you don't settle this question on the 8th of November, there is no use of holding any protest meetings in January. There is no use of gathering in solemn conclave and whereasing the Government. It won't get you any place. Now is the time to settle it. And it must be settled by the election of Democratic congressmen, because they are the ones under the platform that are pledged to this performance. The Republicans are on the string. They are on the loose. They can do whatever they like about it."

Mr. Smith's route to his Newark engagement was a champion's holiday, with blares and crowds and electric arches blazing the name of the "Happy Warrior" and convoys of political leaders. He was introduced to his audience by Mayor Hague, who reiterated that "bygones are by-gones even with men like those of the New Jersey Democracy who stood with Mr. Smith to the bitter end at Chicago."

"The convention is over," he said. "We must be good losers. We must go to the polls and support Franklin D. Roosevelt for President."

Ten minutes of cheering held the commencement of Mr. Smith's address, and he opened his speech with an expression of regret that he would not be able to accept invitations for speeches in Connecticut and in Illinois. He said, however, that he would speak later this week in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

ARCHITECT IN SANTO DOMINGO

SANTO DOMINGO, R. D., Oct. 25 (By U. P.)—Mr. J. L. Greave, youthful Manchester, Eng., architect, who won the world-wide architectural contest for a great memorial lighthouse to Christopher Columbus, arrived yesterday on the French steamer Antilles, and was welcomed by the Dominican Monument Committee. The winning design calls for a lighthouse resembling a huge cross and costing $4,000,000. However, actual construction work has been held up because of lack of funds.

Christian Science Church Dedicated

LORAIN, Ohio—The edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, of this city, located at 600 West Erie Avenue, recently was dedicated and the occasion reported in two local papers, the Lorain Journal and the Lorain Times-Herald. Both related the history of the church.

The Journal article said, in part:

"Readers of the Lorain Church reviewed the 32 years' history of the Lorain Church, which was organized as a branch of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., on Dec. 22, 1900. There were six charter members.

"Meetings were held in the home of the readers at 137 Bank Street, now Sixth Street, until the last of February, at which time rooms were obtained in the Pierce Block on Broadway.

"In June, 1905, a chapel building was obtained at Woodland Avenue and Dexter Street, now Reid Avenue and Twenty-first Street. On April 6, 1910, the church moved to 224 Ninth Street, near Reid Avenue.

"Steps were taken by the organization to be incorporated under the state law of Ohio. This was accomplished on Aug. 22, 1910.

"The church located at 301 West Erie Avenue in January, 1921, and in May, 1923, moved to 960 Broadway, where it was located until September of the same year, when it was established in the present home, 600 West Erie Avenue, the purchase having been made in February, 1923."

Presidential Rule In Germany Upheld

(Continued from Page 1)

clined to draw a definite limit beyond which presidential decrees could not control the states. The decision admitted that Bavaria and Baden, which joined with Prussia in action before the court, had a deep and legitimate interest in determination of the limits of presidential dictatorial authority. The court, however, refused to set a specific line, declaring this was essentially a political rather than a juridical matter.

The broad terms in which the decision was rendered do not deal with many interesting factual questions raised in the hearing of Oct. 10 to 17. The Reich predicated the major portion of its case upon the section of Article 48 giving the President power to act if peace and order are endangered. Prussian legal advisers made an effort to show that the action in seizing control of the state administration was a concession to the Fascists at the time when Herr Adolf Hitler's party was claiming the storm troopers were being discriminated against, due to the Leftist sympathy of Prussian police heads.

During the trial Herr von Papen telegraphed a statement that "no negotiations of the kind mentioned" had been carried on between himself and Herr Hitler. Prussia, however, continued to make strong representations that replacement of the state government by Federal officials was done for the sole purpose of eliminating the Braun-Severing Cabinet, and that the measures invoked under the dictatorial provisions were out of proportion to the Fascist-Communist rioting which was given as a pretext.

Lack of a clear-cut decision was being discussed by many in light of the effect upon the authority of Germany's highest court. The case has been regarded as a test not only of Article 48, but of the independence of the Reich's judicial procedure. The Reich Government, judging from the limited expressions available in view of the desire to give the decision extensive study, takes the attitude that its hand has been upheld, especially because the actual situation is not changed.

Proponents of the Prussian case, however, see significant gains for a state which was apprehensive lest all vestige of individual authority be swept away. It is apparent that the position of the Reich's Commissioner has been clarified, but solution of the relationship of the Reich and the states—which the court regards as a political matter—has been left to further political developments.

SHIP REPAIR YARDS REPORT UPTURN

Ship repair yards at Boston report increasing activity. Three vessels are in dry dock or on the marine railway at the Simpson plant of the Bethlehem Ship Building Corporation, at East Boston today. The steamer Cornish is having hull scraping and painting done after being tied up at Boston for several months preparatory to running between Boston and Bangor commencing next Tuesday to relieve the steamer Camden.

The steamer Plymouth is having a new propeller blade put on and is to be painted. The steamer Harry Luckenbach was floated into dry dock this afternoon for overhauling. The Diesel motor yacht Seapine is on the marine railway at the Atlantic works for cleaning and painting.

CANADIAN LINE CHARTS NEW CRUISES

Special arrangement of schedules for the steamers of the Canadian National Steamships was announced today to provide for a series of winter cruises from Halifax and Boston to Bermuda and the British West Indies and thence back to Boston, Halifax and Saint John, N. B. The schedule calls for cruises of four lengths, from one to four weeks' duration.

The steamers involved are known as the "Lady" boats. A three-week cruise is to Bermuda, Nassau and Jamacia; one-week cruise to Bermuda; two-week cruise is to Monserrat and intermediate islands; two 27-day cruises are to British Guiana and another to Trinidad.

GOV. ROOSEVELT RENEWS PLEDGE TO AID FARMER

(Continued from Page 1)

grounds, about four miles out of the city.

Paying tribute to Mr. Daniels, who was Governor Roosevelt's "chief" when the nominee was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Governor Roosevelt said: "I am glad to see my old chief, Secretary Daniels, and I am convinced that history will say the United States never had a better navy in officers or morale, than it did under my old chief, Secretary Daniels."

Gov. John Garland Pollard of Virginia joined the special train at Raleigh. Speaking briefly, he said: "A royal welcome" is being arranged in Virginia for the next President of the United States."

Governor Roosevelt arrived at Richmond, Va., at 2 p. m., eastern standard time, for a 15-minute stop. Appearing on the rear platform of the train, which was stopped on a testle over Broad Street, he addressed a large crowd gathered below him on the thoroughfare, which was closed to traffic for the occasion.

He left Atlanta last night to the strains of "Dixie" after two days of tumultuous demonstrations in his honor culminating in a mass meeting which packed the city's big auditorium.

In this first address delivered in the heart of the South by a Democratic presidential nominee in many years, Governor Roosevelt took occasion to mention the importance of King Cotton and the welfare of its producers in restoring the nation to prosperity.

Cheers and yells rolled up to him as he repeated his pledges for aid for the farmer through easing the farm mortgage situation and raising agricultural prices by a tariff benefit.

Secretary Hyde as well as President Hoover served as the target of pointed paragraphs. "I believe that we owe it to the farmers of America to have as Secretary of Agriculture an agricultural leader instead of a political leader," he said.

Roosevelt's Speech

Governor Roosevelt's address in part follows:

The great warmth of your welcome reënforces the obvious fact that so far as carrying on a campaign to get votes, my visit to this State has not been necessary. However, the purpose of coming down here is not to get votes. My visit to the South is to carry out the purposes of my trips to the West, to the coast and, indeed, throughout the country, which is not so much to be heard as to hear, and not so much to talk to you as to let you talk to me.

I want to know about the problems of all of this country, East and West and North and South, and for that reason, familiar though I am with conditions in this State, I have come to my second home, my home in the southland.

I believe that we ought to have in Washington a little less research and a little more thinking; fewer figures and more ideas, fewer commissions and more leadership. We ought to have less vacillation and more action.

Consistent with this idea of comprehensive planning and action rather than everlasting digging into statistical details, I wish to outline the cardinal points in my agricultural program. Every country or most countries do have a national agricultural program. It is to this end that I have suggested that our Department of Agriculture, while it has done many admirable things, has not been directed during this Administration by any general comprehension of what a nationally planned agricultural program really is. The time has come to eliminate political secretaries of agriculture and to substitute for them a secretary whom the farmers and the foresters will recognize as one of their own. We are certainly paying enough for the Department of Agriculture to get something more useful than we are now getting. I have already proposed this reorganization. I am going to insist that we get more service for the farmers for less money.

Basic Purpose

A basic purpose of my farm program is to raise prices on certain agricultural products by some form of what the farmers of this country know as a tariff benefit. There is nothing mysterious about this and nothing visionary. It is recognized by the leaders not only of agriculture but of the industrial world as well that this is a perfectly sound method; in fact, it is one of the essential methods to lead agriculture out of the present depression, and thus to lead to restoration of industry as well.

I want to make one point very clear, both in the case of readjustment of the tariff so that the farmer will really get a benefit, and in the temporary measures that I propose to be used before that becomes operative—the increase in price does not, as in the case of Mr. Hoover's farm board, come out of the public treasury.

The American people know that as a result of this experiment of Mr. Hoover $500,000,000 of the money of the taxpayers was squandered; large surpluses of wheat, cotton, tobacco, were accumulated which hung over the markets like a sword, depressing the price of these basic agricultural products.

Though this was apparent to all thoughtful men and though bills were pending to correct the situation and prevent these ruinous so-called stabilization operations, absolutely nothing was done by the President or the party in power in a legislative way to prevent it.

The great manufacturing and business centers of our country have commenced to realize that their own prosperity depends upon the prosperity of the agricultural centers of the country and the purchasing power of its people. It is now well known, in fact even by the Republican leaders, although they refrain from discussing the subject, that the depression in the manufacturing industry of the country is due chiefly to the fact that agricultural products generally have been selling below the cost of production, and thereby destroyed the purchasing power in the domestic market of nearly half of all of our people. We are going to restore the purchasing power of the farmer.

Support of Land Use

For over a year I have discussed with Governor Russell the broad subject of land use, especially as it applies to the older states east of the Mississippi. The problem of these older states is in most cases identical because in the rush many generations ago to settle the land millions of acres were cleared for agricultural purposes where they should have been left to produce forest crops.

You and I know that in very many sections of Georgia, as in very many sections of New York and other states, this type of land has proved unproductive, and has either been abandoned as farms or is today being cultivated at a loss.

That is why I am a believer just as much in country planning as I am in city planning. It is time for every one of the older states to survey their entire acreage for the purpose of determining the best future use of the land. In most of the states east of the Mississippi it will undoubtedly be determined that somewhere between 10 and 20 per cent of existing farm acreage now used for agricultural crops should be abandoned as such and converted into use for tree crops.

Everyone knows that we are using up our American timber supply much faster than the annual growth of new timber. Therefore, unless we are willing to face a day not so far distant when we shall become a nation dependent on importing the greater part of our lumber from other nations we must take immediate steps greatly to increase our home supply.

It is common sense, and not fantasy to invest money in tree crops just as much as to grow annual agricultural crops. The return on the investment is just as certain in the case of growing trees as it is in the case of growing potatoes, or cotton, or wheat, or corn—and judging by present day fluctuations in the prices of agricultural crops the tree crop is often a safer investment.

Because we are a young nation—because apparently limitless forests have stood at our door, we have declined up to now to think of the future. Other nations whose primeval forests were cut off a thousand years ago have been growing tree crops for many hundreds of years.

I am convinced that herein lies a fertile field. Not only for the legitimate investment of capital, but also for the employment of labor.

Forestry Report

This afternoon an agriculture-forestry committee conferred with me on the vital necessity of a national agricultural policy. Here are two short paragraphs from their report, which are worth hearing in every home in the land:

"The basic economic interest, agriculture which includes forestry, is prostrated, carrying with it the superstructure of finance and industry; but far more than these is the destruction of human values—those human values which in reality are the spirit of America—the reason for the vision of its founders.

"Results are the expression of causes. When there is starvation of spirit and body in a land of abundant natural resources, a land of plenty, no further evidence is needed of failure of the powers intrusted with control of government.

The last sentence will express the deep understanding which the great majority of voters of this nation have of the principal issue of this national campaign.

During these weeks I have made it abundantly clear that I propose a national agricultural policy which will direct itself not only to the better use of our hundreds of millions of acres of every type of land in the United States, but also to the rehabilitation of that half of our population which is living on or directly concerned with the products of the soil.

Rebuilding Rural Civilization

Our object must be the rebuilding of the rural civilization of America. Our object must be all-inclusive—a constructive program attacking the enemy on every front.

Opposed to this constructive program is the Administration's doctrine of despair. The President, in his speech of acceptance, preached this doctrine of despair to the suffering farmers of the country. He said in substance that the farmer must wait the long weary process of industrial reconstruction before aid can come to him. He attempted to close the door of hope with that doctrine of despair. In fact, since the very beginning of this depression he has opposed substantially every proposal of the farm leaders of this country for legislative relief, and sometimes with the greatest and most unbecoming bitterness.

After concealing from the people of the country the constantly sinking condition of industry and growing unemployment, he opposed the Democratic measures introduced in Congress to meet destitution and give employment to labor. He still contended as he does now, that there is no hope for the farmer or the laborer until prosperity returns through the slow process of world reconstruction.

When we stop listening to the apology that "things might have been worse," and give our wholehearted support to those who preach the gospel that through action they are going to make things better, then and then only will America resume her march to a better day.

SETTLERS ARRIVE BY AIR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The first family to move to Raleigh by air was that of Mr. H. P. Brawner, vice-president of the East Coast Stages. Mr. Brawner, who has been located here for sometime, went to Baltimore and returned by plane with his wife and their three children in one of the Eastern Air Transport's 18-passenger Condors.

HOOVER ACTS TO PROTECT HOME TRADE

(Continued from Page 1)

Lansing, Mich.; Sacramento and Oxnard, Calif.

Iron and steel products—Bethlehem and Pittsburgh, Penna.; Gary, Ind.; Youngstown, Ohio; Weirton, W. Va.; Atlanta, Ga.; Birmingham, Ala.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Provo, Utah.

Metal goods—Rockford, Ill.; Trenton, N. J.; Worcester, Mass.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Erie, Penna.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Oakland, Calif.; Reading, Penna.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Utica, N. Y.

Canned fish—San Diego, Monterey and Wilmington, Calif.; Eastport and Portland, Maine; Alaska; Astoria, Ore.; South Bellingham, Wash.

Lumber products—Everett, Seattle, and Hoquiam, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; New Orleans, La.; San Francisco, Calif.; St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.; Memphis, Tenn.; Little Rock, Ark.; Kansas City, Mo.; Norfolk, Va.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Burlington, Vt.

Chemical products—Charleston, W. Va.; Hopewell, Va.; Arlington, N. J.; Leominster, Mass.; Barberton, Ohio; Philadelphia, Penna.; Cleveland, Ohio; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.

The concise action taken by the President follows a year during which leaders of many important domestic industries have been protesting with increasing vigor against the production inequalities which have resulted from depreciated foreign currencies under which the foreign producer works as contrasted to the gold standard under which the domestic producer must continue to operate.

Iron and steel industries have been particularly active, declaring that the depreciated currencies of both European countries and of Japan have enabled importers to make wide inroads into the American market.

In recent appeals to customs officials American producers have listed pig iron from Japan at prices far below the domestic cost of production. In the case of European imports it is claimed that structural steel has been shipped as far inland as central Pennsylvania at prices which the American producer could not meet.

Japan's more than 50 per cent depreciation in currency, the largest of any, has resulted in a list of new imports from that country including pig iron, pottery, cotton fabrics, wearing apparel, shoes and rubber goods.

Shoe imports from Czechoslovakia are said to have seriously cut into domestic markets and tanners are complaining of German competition in cured hides which they are unable to meet.

The political implication of the tariff boosting move, coming as it does two weeks before the election, was shown by the almost simultaneous release from Republican publicity headquarters of a statement by Mr. Samuel M. Hastings, middle West manufacturer, denouncing Governor Roosevelt for his attacks on the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act and attributing to Republican protective doctrines all the merits of sound economy.

"What this country needs most," he said, "is an opportunity to get politics out of its system and settle down and go to work. That can't happen if we have a change in administrations, with all the delays and uncertainties which a change would involve. And a change would be disastrous when it involves the acceptance of the sort of half-baked economic ideas being peddled about the country by the Democratic nominee."

Tariff Attack Traced By G. O. P. to Roosevelt Group in New York

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Republican National Committee yesterday issued a statement saying it had evidence showing "that the petition regarding the tariff to which were attached the names of some 180 so-called economists and which was sent to President Hoover recently, originated in the headquarters of the National Progressive League in the Roosevelt Hotel, New York City."

The statement said Senator Norris of Nebraska, who is supporting Governor Roosevelt for the Presidency, is chairman of the league and that the director of its speakers' bureau is Mr. David K. Niles, who, the committee said, has been "long identified with radical and Communist activities."

The statement continued as follows:

"James C. Bonbright, colleague of Professors Raymond Moley and A. A. Berle of the faculty of the Columbia University, was the instrumentality used in procuring signatures to the petition. Professors Moley and Berle are now attached to the personal campaign staff of Franklin D. Roosevelt and are reputed to prepare all the material for the campaign speeches of the Democratic presidential candidate.

"Professor Bonbright has offices in the headquarters of the National Progressive League—a mysteriously financed political propaganda organization—and on Oct. 12 he wrote to the 1027 other so-called economists who joined in 1930 in signing a protest against the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill, inviting them to join him in signing another petition. This petition, among other things, proposed that the President carry out the unwise and unsound Democratic Party proposal for negotiations with foreign nations for the purpose of reducing the rates in the American tariff law.

"In that letter, a photostate copy of which is attached, he said:

"'While my own direct interest is in support of the candidacy of Governor Roosevelt, I believe that the enclosed statement will approve itself to all who are opposed to President Hoover's tariff record.

"'If you are willing to have your name appear as a signer of this statement, I would appreciate a wire from you collect to that effect addressed to Room 428, Roosevelt Hotel.'

"Professor Bonbright concealed the fact that 'Room 428, Roosevelt' is in the headquarters of the National Progressive League. But in spite of this concealment only 179 of the original 1028 economists who joined in the first petition consented to sign the second, and in so doing they were unaware that they were becoming parties to a purely political propaganda movement originated largely by Socialists and Radicals whose support in this campaign has been invited and welcomed so enthusiastically by Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Prohibition Party Will Be on Ballot In Bulk of States

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 25—The National Prohibition Party, whose candidate for President is Mr. William D. Upshaw, former Democratic member of Congress from Georgia, will be on the ballot in at least 21 states Nov. 8, it is learned at headquarters of the National Prohibition Committee here.

These states are Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, South Dakota, Missouri, Colorado, Washington and California. According to headquarters, these states constitute 65 per cent of the voting strength of the country.

The committee also holds hopes of being on the ballot in Vermont and Alabama, but this is still "in doubt." In addition it is notifying voters in Kansas, Idaho, Maine, Oregon and North Carolina that they can write in the names of prohibition party electors on the ballots in those states.

Meanwhile Mr. Upshaw is making an intensive campaign in the East and is due to speak in Camden, N. J., Oct. 27; Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 29 and 30; Chester, Pa., Nov. 1; Lebanon, Pa., Nov. 2; Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 3; and Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 6, probably winding up on the eve of Election Day in his home State of Georgia. Mr. Frank H. Regan of Rockford, Ill., the vice-presidential candidate, is scheduled to speak here Nov. 1.

Power Commission To Control Issues

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—The Federal Power Commission today asserted its intention to exercise control over the security issues of the Portland General Electric Company of Portland, Ore. The company was ordered at the same time to withhold issue of any securities until they have been approved by the commission.

It was explained at the offices of the commission that the decision did not necessarily imply any suspicion of improprieties in pending security issues by the Portland company, but that it was taken in response to request from the commissioner of public utilities of the State of Oregon.

Assertion of federal jurisdiction was requested by the state authority on the ground that the state regulatory act gives the state commission jurisdiction over only rates and services but leaves the issue of securities unregulated. Security regulation is one of the most important functions of the federal commission and the one through which it is expected to safeguard the public against the watering of stock and excessive capitalization on the basis of which excessive rates might be charged to the consumers.

HIGH TIDE FORECAST FOR SOCIALIST PARTY

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP) — Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, returned today from a five weeks' campaign tour "greatly encouraged," he said, with improved party organization and and confident that the Socialist Party will poll its greatest vote in the November election.

A crowd estimated by police at 2000 persons greeted Mr. Thomas when he arrived at the Pennsylvania station. His campaign tour took him through 40 states in which he delivered 125 speeches. Mr. Thomas will go to Philadelphia tomorrow and after two days there will tour New England and then stump upstate New York. On Nov. 3 he will address a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden and a few days before election will go to Milwaukee.

ARMISTICE MESSAGE ISSUED BY ELY

Gov. Joseph B. Ely in his Armistice Day proclamation, issued today, urges the people of the State to show the same degree of patroitism that brought the World War to a successful conclusion on Nov. 11, 1918.

Calling for patriotic exercises to commemorate the occasion on Nov. 11, Governor Ely said that, "Fourteen years have elapsed since that memorable 11th of November, 1918, when the news of victory flashed around the world, and we felt that our principles of liberty, self-government, and our spiritual ideals were safe. Never since that day has there been so great a need for us to have the same exalted spirit of patriotism as exists at present.

G. O. P. LIST GAINS

HARRISBURG, Penna., Oct. 25 (AP)—Swept upward by the rising tide of rural enrollment, Republican registration in Pennsylvania gained 49,149 to reach a new record of 2,911,068 for the general election. Democratic enrollment dropped 33,414 from the 1928 high mark of 867,391.

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G.O.P. MANAGERS SEE WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN FINISH

Hoover's Madison Square Speech Next Monday to Be High Point

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 — Final plans for the culmination of the Republican election campaign in a whirlwind finish that will feature Hoover's record and policies throughout the country took form here in the past 24 hours.

Indianapolis is to hear the President Friday night, according to an announcement by Mr. Ivan C. Morgan, Republican state chairman of Indiana.

First and foremost in the appeal to the nation will be a reiteration and reëmphasis of the three years' record of the present Administration. The high note for the final intensified drive will be the speech of Mr. Hoover at Madison Square Garden, New York, next Monday, at which the Republican record will be recapitulated, the need for unchanged leadership will be urged, and a dramatic personal appeal launched to voters throughout the United States by press and radio.

Simultaneously, members of Mr. Hoover's Cabinet will continue their campaigning activities, this week and the next. Mr. Hoover will not confine himself to the single speech at New York, though he is saving some of his best campaign ammunition for that evening. It is now almost a foregone conclusion that he will make another major sally into the battleground of the Midwest, which strategically is the crucial territory at stake, from the Republican viewpoint.

Just two weeks from election day, political observers are taking stock of the campaign thus far and to come. Incidentally, they are noting that for the first time today both candidates will be in the same city. Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt was to pass through Washington and deliver a 10-minute talk to capital crowds prior to his address at Baltimore tonight.

Tariff Grows in Importance

One observation in any review of the political campaign thus far is the way in which the tariff question has come suddenly to the front, with the emphasis put on the matter by President Hoover in statements given out en route to his Cleveland speech, Oct. 15. Since that time, Mr. Hoover has constantly reverted to the subject; issued statements along the way to Detroit last week, and reënforced his verbal remarks by directing a new and immediate study by the Federal Tariff Commission. It is understood that Mr. Hoover will continue to stress the topic of the tariff in his final speeches.

His emphasis on the subject coincided with the return of Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania, who reported to the White House the possible adverse effect of European depreciated currencies, and with talks with Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury.

Looking back over the ground thus far covered, observers note among landmarks of the campaign the unexpected Democratic victory in Maine, which shattered Republican complacency just as Governor Roosevelt started out on his first western trip; the consternation in Republican ranks that followed, as Governor Roosevelt continued to fire salvos from his special train, and as straw votes piled up the suppositious majority for the Democrats; the change in President Hoover's plans from the original purpose of limiting himself to three speeches to a more extended participation; the first Hoover address at Des Moines, rallying Republicans from the lethargy into which many of them had fallen; and the subsequent so-called "fighting" speeches at Cleveland and Detroit.

Strengthen G. O. P. Lines

Mr. Hoover's addresses have strengthened the wavering battle lines of the Republicans, and, it is claimed, made out of date the respective straw ballots of newspapers and magazines. Most of these show heavy Democratic majorities, but the ballots were distributed last September, and do not now, accordingly, reflect whatever change of popular sentiment has occurred since then.

The Republicans now believe that a big change of sentiment has occurred; that, in fact, Governor Roosevelt has "shot his bolt," while the tide has turned to Mr. Hoover. Spokesmen like Senator Felix Hebert (R.) of Rhode Island, manager of the eastern campaign, claim they discern a "definite swing" to Mr. Hoover, and the same word comes from party managers in Chicago. Far from admitting this, however, Democratic spokesmen still insist that they will easily carry the country, and that it is "all over but the shouting."

White House representatives of afternoon papers have protested what they call too many Saturday evening speeches. Many of these papers do not have Sunday editions, so must either reprint the presidential speech Monday or omit it. Coöperation has been pledged by Republican managers, and most of Mr. Hoover's major remaining addresses will be given on week days.

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Tanners Appeal For Anti-Dumping Order to Germans

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 — Increased importation of calf leather uppers from Germany and other nations at prices below the American selling price has resulted in a serious loss of orders for domestic tanners, a group from the Calf Tanners' Association told the Commissioner of Customs today when they appeared to ask for an anti-dumping order against their competitors.

One of the commissioners, Mr. F. X. A. Eble, told the group that in view of depreciated currencies abroad he was skeptical that it could be proved that foreign importers are selling in the American market below their cost of production. Pointing out that the tariff rate on calf uppers of 15 per cent is one of the comparatively low rates, he suggested that the industry appeal to the Tariff Commission for relief. He said that their case might be considered by the Tariff Commission under recent instructions from President Hoover to investigate the effects of depreciated currencies.

The leather tanners said that their industry is operating at a price 75 per cent of normal. German importers are underselling American tanners by above two cents a square foot, they testified. The price of German leather, they said, has dropped from 22 cents to 16 cents in recent months. In normal times the price of calf uppers ranges from 26 to 30 cents, the tanners said.

Mr. C. F. Danner of Boston testified that the German competition is very serious but said that the tanners have no means of knowing whether the importers are selling below their cost of production.

Honorary Degree Given Jane Addams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25 — Nationalism, as opposed to international coöperation, is not part of an adult consciousness and is not patriotic, Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, said at the Founder's Day exercises at Swarthmore College recently.

Miss Addams was presented with an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Dr. Frank Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore College, "in recognition of her service to human welfare at home and abroad and of her magnificent work in the cause of international peace."

The question of temperance is a moral one, Miss Addams declared, in her address, and will be solved only through moral coöperation, and not by force. This will result when each citizen comes to realize that the prohibition law is not merely a means for making other people temperate, but must be observed by himself as well.

CANADIAN NATIONAL SHOWS INCOME GAIN

MONTREAL, Oct. 25 (AP)—The net revenue of the Candian National Railways in September showed an increase of $1,[illegible].751 as compared with the corresponding month of 1931, according to an official statement. Gross revenues were down rather more than $1,000,000, but operating expenses showed a large decrease, being $2,492,968 under September last year. Net revenue for the month was $2,828,833, as compared with $1,387,081 in September, 1931.

For the nine months' period, Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, the net revenue of the railway totaled $6,200,117, as compared with $3,565,770 in the corresponding period of 1931.

FRANCE TO EXHIBIT

PARIS, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies today received a government bill providing for the appropriation of 2,500,000 francs ($100,000) for participation by France in the Chicago World's Fair of 1933.

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TEXAS W. C. T. U. REVIEWS PAST 50 YEARS' WORK

Fight Today, Says Its Head, Is Against Liquor, Not the Saloon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSHALL, Texas, Oct. 25—Accomplishments for temperance in Texas throughout 50 years were recounted as delegates assembled here today for the golden jubilee convention of the Texas Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The slogan for the convention is "No compromise—the line shall not break where I stand." A challenge is flung to the women "reform repealers," questioning their professed desire to protect their homes and children from the ravages of liquor and inviting them to unite with the W. C. T. U. in seeking the peace and happiness of law abidance and enforcement.

In her opening address, Mrs. Claude de van Watts of Austin, state president, urged "advance, not retreat," for dry forces.

"We concede that we are in an aggressive, relentless contest," she declared. "There can be no surrender, no retreat, no compromise—and no resubmission of the prohibition question. It is not to the brass rail, nor the bright mirrors, nor the spittoon of the old-time saloon that we object; it is to liquor, whether sold in the saloon or the speakeasy; manufactured in the brewery or the basement; drunk in the bar or in the home, that we raise our voices in protest. It is liquor, not the saloon, that kills."

The stay-at-home voters are the worst menace to prohibition, Mrs. Watts asserted. Get out the dry vote and there will be no return to liquor, whether beer or alcohol. Speaker John N. Garner's prediction that beer will be legalized in the United States by March 1 Mrs. Watts characterized as "silly."

"Of all the silly issues in these mad days, the beer issue is the silliest," she said.

In conclusion, she asked: "Shall we submit the liquor question to vote of the people again? No. Hold fast to prohibition. It is the best method of dealing with the liquor problem that has yet been devised."

Tributes were paid to the past presidents of the Texas union, including Mrs. Jennie Bland Beauchamp, 1882-1888; Mrs. Atchenson, 1889; Mrs. Helen Stoddard, president for 14 years; Mrs. Mattie R. Turner, 1906-1908; Mrs. J. B. Ammerman, 1907-1909; Mrs. Nannie Webb Curtis, 1909-1918; and Mrs. Cora B. Megrail, 1919-1921. Mrs. Claude de van Watts of Austin, present president, has held office since 1922.

Under these presiding officers and through their untiring efforts, made at times under humiliating conditions, the work of temperance has gone unrelentingly forward, according to Mrs. Watts.

During the last 10 years, Mrs. Watts has organized open W. C. T. U. lobbies to obtain prohibition legislation and has maintained a lobby bureau in the state capital. Her régime has fostered the spread of systematic temperance education, and a few years ago waged a vigorous campaign to see that all textbooks which touched on health and the care of the body should emphasize the injurious effects of alcohol. The organization has also pledged itself to stress active Christian citizenship, and to stir up interest in citizenship among dry voters.

Mission Workers Find Far Less Drunkenness

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Too much emphasis cannot be put on the value of prohibition as seen through the eyes of the city "rescue" mission worker, according to the Rev. William Seath, superintendent of the Chicago Christian Industrial League, nor can the dangers of repeal, as seen from this angle, be stressed too strongly.

"We housed 2500 men there one night," the Rev. Mr. Seath said, and in one of the quarters where 500 men were cared for there were only three drunks. There were not over 25 to the whole number. What a contrast this is to the days before prohibition, when in some 'missions they had to have special rooms to put the drunks where they could sleep it off."

From carefully compiled records, the Rev. Mr. Seath said, evidence shows that not over 3 per cent of the men who come to the mission are drunk, while not over 10 per cent are drinking men. Before prohibition, he said, 18 or 20 per cent were drunk, and 50 per cent were habitual drinkers. These are conservative figures, he said.

"Drunkenness has ceased to be a problem among the men of the rescue missions," the Rev. Mr. Seath said. "But if prohibition was repealed, in addition to bringing no benefits to this class of men through employment, as is sometimes claimed, it would make their condition worse. They would, in many cases, use the little money they can earn for drink, we would have more men to take care of and they would be much harder to handle."

In family relief work, the Rev. Mr. Seath said, while liquor is of course still a contributing factor to poverty in some cases, it is not nearly so much responsible as it used to be. And as to drunken women, the Rev. Mr. Seath declares that, even in the neighborhood of the mission on the run-down near West Side, he has not seen more than one in the last 18 months.

Louisiana Drys Working Hard to Save State Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—An intensive campaign to defeat attempts to repeal the Hood Act, the state prohibition enforcement law, is being pushed in Louisiana by dry forces. The question of repeal is to be voted on in November, a referndum having been ordered by the last Legislature.

No longer able to point to the unsightly drunkard and the debauchery and the many evils of the corner saloons—because such things do not exist as they did before prohibition—the dry campaign is of necessity one of educational nature, the Rev. Leon W. Sloan, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Louisiana, said.

Because of this the Anti-Saloon League is attacking from a different angle. In line with this, letters are being sent to merchants all over the State, pointing out to them that with the abolishing of prohibition many dollars now coming to them through legitimate business would be diverted into beer and whisky bills.

In the meantime other dry organizations, the W. C. T. U., Allied Youth, and the recently formed New Orleans Committee For Prohibition, are going rapidly forward in their campaigns.

Southern Baptists State Firm Prohibition Belief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Nearly 4,000,000 Baptists of the South believe that total abstinence from an evil expresses the only proper attitude of the individual, and that prohibition of an evil expresses the only proper attitude of the Government, according to the Rev. A. J. Barton, Wilmington, N. C., chairman of the social service commission of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Discussing the commission's activities, Mr. Barton said:

"Perhaps the greatest educational work carried on by southern Baptists in the field of temperance is carried on in the regular way through the ministry of the pastors and the teaching of the churches. The Sunday school board of the convention, which is not only a board for promoting Sunday schools, but is also the great publishing agency for the convention located at Nashville, Tenn., includes in its Sunday school literature four or more temperance lessons each year. These lessons include the Scripture texts and comments and expositions by the editors and lesson writers.

"These lessons in turn are taught to the Sunday school classes in the Sunday schools of the 24,000 Baptist churches situated within the bounds of the Southern Baptist Convention and coöperating with and through this convention. No one can estimate the tremendous influence and power of these 24,000 congregations and their pastors. Of all the many thousands of southern Baptist preachers ministering to these 24,000 churches not one could be found who does not believe in total abstinence from intoxicating liquors on the part of the individual and of prohibition of the liquor traffic by the Government."

Christian Science Programs on Air

Four programs of the Columbia "Church of the Air," radiocast over the nation-wide hookup of the Columbia Broadcasting System on Sunday afternoons, have been allotted during the coming season to radiocasts of Christian Science. The first period, under the auspices of the Committee on Publication for New York, will be conducted by Mr. Adair Hickman, First Reader of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, on Sunday, Oct. 30, from 1:30 to 2 p. m., eastern time.

The service will include readings by Mr. Hickman from the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy; also an address by Mr. Hickman. Besides the organ prelude and postlude there will be two solos, entitled "One Holy Church of God" and "Shepherd Show Me How to Go."

The other dates are:

Jan. 1, 1933, by Mr. James W. Fulton, Committee on Publication for Ontario.

Feb. 5, 1933, by Mr. Hugh Stuart Campbell, Committee on Publication for Illinois.

May 28, 1933, by Mr. Orwell Bradley Towne, Committee on Publication for New York.

COLOMBIAN ISSUE EXCEEDED

BOGOTA, Colombia, Oct. 25 (By U. P.)—Heavy oversubscription to the 10,000,000 peso ($9,600,000) patriotic loan was announced recently. The announcement was greeted with a wild clamor of factory whistles, automobile horns and the ringing of church bells. The loan is to finance a military campaign to regain possession of Port Leticia on the Amazon River, which was seized Sept. 1 by Peruvian radicals.

Home Guard Turns Out to Save the Nation

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRAMP, TRAMP, TRAMP—FROM EVERY HOME THEY COME

Voter Frequently Perplexed By New Government Models Proffered From Time to Time

(Continued from Page 1)

for a town to become a city. You'd have to study the needs of your town, and then decide how to vote.'

He fumbles a bit with the papers in his brief case, then spreads out a copy of the chart on local government he had formerly given to each of the Casuals.

"Suppose a question was put on the ballot in this city to adopt a city manager form of government?" he asks. "How would you know whether that's a good thing?"

Plan Cincinnati Uses

Mrs. Casual picks up some printed sheets of paper. "The lists of pamphlets you told us we could get from the National Municipal League and the National League of Women Voters came to me in the mail this morning," she said. "They cover that subject."

"Yes, and in a way easily understood by anyone. In general, the city-manager plan has worked out well. About 430 cities have adopted it. There is another thing, though, that is almost indispensable if city-manager plans are to do their best work. It is called 'P. R.,' short for 'Proportional Representation.' Cincinnati has obtained wonderful results by a combination of 'P. R.' and the city-manager plan. The city, now one of the best governed, used to be notorious for corrupt politics.

"A city manager has only the kind of executive power enjoyed by the manager of any corporation. That is, he carries out orders of the board of directors. In the case of a city, the board is the city council or commission. So to keep a city really well governed, the method of electing the councilors is of first importance.

"That's where 'P. R.' comes in. It breaks up domination of city affairs by one or two political groups. National parties try to make their local organizations powerful in municipal doings. Machines and bosses have found a rich field in cities.

Injustice in Majorities

"Rightly, though, national parties have no business monopolizing local government. They do it by controlling a majority of city council members. That may mean only five out of nine men.

"Now a majority is commonly accepted as entitled to govern. Majority rule works out in queer injustice, though, when all the varied groups in a city must take whatever one party in power dictates. 'P. R.' corrects this by giving each group in the community representation on the council in proportion to the number of votes they can muster.

"In practice, 'P. R.' has broken the hold of political machines on municipal affairs. The system is applicable to larger units, too. Germany uses it in national elections.

"If you want to read up on it in detail, suppose you take a look at the book about it by Hoag and Hallett. For a quicker story, you could hunt some pamphlets on 'P. R.' out of those lists you showed us, Mrs. Casual. The book I just mentioned is on a list I have prepared to help you go on with your study after we stop these meetings."

He draws copies of the book list from his brief case (It is in today's Christian Science Monitor.) Son-Bud takes them to pass around. "This reading list," Mr. Citizen says, "will give you some books about the Government that are written in a fairly popular tone. Some of them are textbooks you can use to go more deeply into the things we have talked about.

Banishes Ward System

"Getting back to 'P. R.,' the general scheme is to elect city councilors at large instead of by wards. This means that voters all over the city may vote for a man who is known to stand for any policy, such as strict control of public utilities. He then represents voters who favor this policy. Under the ward system, a councilor simply represents the people who live in his district. That may or may not have much to do with policy.

"More than that, voters under 'P. R.' may vote for as many candidates as they want, in order of preference. So if they don't get first choice, they may help elect their second or third choice. The method of counting ballots, usually the Hare system, provides for immediate election of all candidates who obtain enough first-choice votes.

"Say nine councilors are to be elected. All candidates who receive just above one-ninth of the first choice votes, are elected. Ballots in excess of that amount are applied to the second choices indicated on them. The system works down through in this way until an exact reflection of the voters' wishes is obtained. It sounds complicated, but actually works out quite simply. From a voter's standpoint, the 'P. R.' ballot is easy to mark."

Thinks "P. R." Excellent Plan

Mr. Citizen pauses. "There are many other forward-looking movements, but few that make democracy more practical than 'P. R.,' in my opinion," he resumes. "Another one along the same line is the short ballot. It aims to reduce the number of elective officers on the theory that no voter can be expected to check up on scores of candidates. The idea is to have fewer elected officers and to make their responsibility greater. They then appoint subordinate officials. You will agree that's in the right direction, when not abused.

"Nomination has always been a hard hurdle in democracies. Parties long controlled it through caucuses and conventions, so that voters had no choice except between party candidates. The direct primary was worked out to enable the people to make nominations. In theory it is fine, but the people don't use the primary widely enough. Primary votes usually come well in advance of elections. People object to voting twice where once can be made to do.

Making Use of Primary

"As a result, parties still control nominations, through the direct primary itself. The answer to that is not to abolish the primary, but for voters to use it. All but four states have it in some form. The theory is for candidates, whether of political parties or not, to obtain a specified number of voters' signatures. This puts their name on the primary ballot. Success in this vote means nomination. Candidates then come up for regular election.

"Other efforts to give the people more direct control of government are the initiative, referendum and recall. The initiative provides for enactment of measures by popular vote, instead of by action of legislative assemblies. The referendum gives the people power to abolish measures passed by legislatures. The recall cuts terms of elected officials short by direct popular vote for due cause."

Mr. Citizen stops. "There is no end to this subject," he says. "We could go on about lame duck amendments, proposals to limit power of the Supreme Court and so on. My hope is that you will do that for yourselves. After all, our talks won't amount to anything unless you put them to work. If we've made that worth while to ourselves, we're off to a flying start."

SMALL SHIFTS MARK MAINE VOTE RECOUNT

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 25 (AP)—A net loss of 16 votes was marked against Representative-elect John G. Utterback (D.) in yesterday's recounting of the Third District congressional vote cast in last month's election.

Subtraction of this loss from the net gain of 28 votes he received in last week's counting, left him with a gain of 12 to date, making his majority 306 over former Governor Ralph O. Brewster, Republican, in place of 294 with which he was credited in a tabulation of election clerks' returns by Gov. William Tudor Gardiner and the Council.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Bessie Bauer Nost, Baltimore, Md.
Earl C. Nost, Baltimore, Md.
Earl C. Nost Jr., Baltimore, Md.
Johanna Bauer, Baltimore, Md.
Charles H. Bauer, Baltimore, Md.
Bettie K. Dyche, Cumberland, Md.
Alex Bouwens, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Gladys Bouwens, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Sylvia Ellen Bouwens, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Martha Riggs, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mrs. E. A. Housman, Atlantic City, N. J.
Miss Elsie von Svenson, Atlantic City, N. J.
Mrs. Elizabeth Thankful Morison, Atlantic City, N. J.
Mrs. Lelia E. Blackmar, Revere, Mass.
Mrs. E. Violet J. Dicksee, London, Eng.
Alberta C. Fielder, Princeton, N. J.
Mrs. Helen C. Blakemore, London, Eng.
Mrs. Margaret W. Preston, Chicago, Ill.
Daniel Baldwin, Milwaukee, Wis.
Grace E. Eabry, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Margaret G. Daum, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Carolyn W. Herman, Highland Park, Ill.
Richard Warren Melville, Belmont, Mass.
Sumner Philip Church, Belmont, Mass.
Roger N. Wigglesworth, Belmont, Mass.
Mrs. Pearl Bruhn, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
Thomas C. Bruhn, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Here Is Where to Look It Up

FOLLOWING is a list of books on various subjects of value and information to the young voter or any citizen who wishes to be well informed on national politics and government:

THE CONSTITUTION

"The Framing of the Constitution," Max Farrand.
"The Supreme Court and the Constitution" Charles A. Beard.
"The American Constitution as It Protects Private Rights," Frederic Jesup Stimson.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

"The Government of the United States, National, State and Local," William Bennett Munro.

STATE GOVERNMENT

"State Government in the United States," Arthur N. Holcombe.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

"County Government and Administration," John A. Fairlie, Charles M. Kneier.
"Practice of Municipal Administration," Lent D. Upson.
"Town Government in Massachusetts," John Fairfield Sly.

GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS

"National Government and Business," Rinehart John Swenson.
"The American Leviathan: The Republic in the Machine Age," Charles A. Beard and William Beard.

POWER OF THE COURTS

"Government by Judiciary," Louis B. Boudin.
"John Marshall," Allan B. Magruder.

GOVERNMENT AND SOCIETY

"Social Politics in the United States," Fred E. Haynes.

POLITICS

"The Game of Politics," Frank R. Kent.
"American Parties and Politics," new edition, Harold R. Bruce.
"The Boss and the Machine," Samuel P. Orth.

HISTORICAL SETTING

"The Quest for Social Justice—1898-1914," Harold Underwood Faulkner.
"The Great Crusade and After—America Since 1914," Preston W. Slosson.

FOREIGN POLICY

"History of the Foreign Policy of the United States," Randolph G. Adams.

IMMIGRATION

"Our Foreigners," Samuel P. Orth.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND BIOGRAPHY

"Lincoln Steffens's Autobiography."
"My Story," Tom Johnson.
"Forty Years of It," Brand Whitlock.
"Theodore Roosevelt, a Biography," Henry Pringle.
"Woodrow Wilson, Life and Letters," Ray Stannard Baker.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

"Proportional Representation," Clarence G. Hoag, George H. Hallett.

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GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING

Planting the Chilean Desert

Courageous 'Overcoming' for the Joy of Flowers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE sky was the brilliant, enamel blue that you never see anywhere but over a desert—an immaculate bowl across which the Chilean sun marched scornfully. The Pacific was behind us, crashing on black rocks. Eastward rose the naked brown flanks of the Andean foothills. This was none of your story-book deserts dotted with sagebrush and dagger palms. For hundreds of miles up and down the coast, and inland, too, the sand and rock baked in the relentless vivid sunlight.

There was no wild thing growing—not a bit of lichen, nor a blade of grass, nor a single, prickly finger of cactus.

It was our first Sunday in Iquique, and my engineer husband and I were having tea with new-made friends at a tennis "cancha" set in a magic garden. God wot, it was indeed a lovely garden. It had a Peruvian pepper-tree in it—a big one; and any tree however stunted is a curiosity there in the desert. Iquique is not an oasis such as you find in the Sahara; the nitrate-pampa and ports do not indulge in irrigation ditches, date-palms and cultivated fields. Each of the few gardens is set behind high board fences, to keep out flower-loving thieves, and each is sprinkled, quart by quart, with "potable" water coming in pipes from wells somewhere back in the desert.

This garden was like one in a fairy story written by somebody who loved flowers but knew nothing of their habits, for it consisted of an unseasonable, impossible medley of roses, fuchsias, sweet peas, calla lilies, cosmos, violets, larkspur, carnations, geraniums, plumbago, heliotrope and alyssum, all blooming hilariously at once.

"I must have a garden right away!" I exclaimed to my hostess who sat beside me dispensing food.

A Long Time

She glanced around at the plants among which a Chilean gardener crept, hand-plucking insects. "Yes, a garden passes the time here," she conceded. "But it takes long to make one. This is about 15 years old." She looked at me. "The house you have just taken hasn't any earth at all. I know the place. You will have to get flower beds made in boxes; and you'd better use latas, too—"

"Latas? What are they?"

"Mr. Rockefeller's five-gallon tins. They are our standard flower pot, you know. We can't buy pottery ones here, unless an unexpected shipment comes up from the South."

I was anxious. "How do you get plants, then? If there aren't flower pots I suppose there aren't plants for sale either?"

She shook her head. "People give one cuttings and seeds. I'll let you have all the geraniums you want. And cosmos, too. I imported that from England five years ago, and I pollenize it artificially and am producing scented blossoms, and double ones—" she nibbled a sandwich. "You will have to get earth."

"Why," I objected, "there is an enormous fenced-in yard at the side of our new house, and, although it's never been planted, there's simply any amount of earth!"

My hostess laughed. "Perhaps. But I doubt it. Anyhow, it has never been rained on, so it is full of natural salts left over from the time when the Andes first poked up from the sea. Why, Carthage, after Rome strewed it with salt, would have been a better potential garden than the place you've got."

This sounded discouraging. Evidently gardening the nitrate desert has its drawbacks.

My hostess made a helpful suggestion. "You might send south for sacked loam; it would only take about a month to get it here. But most of us just wash the earth until it is ready for planting."

"And after washing, do you hang it up to dry?" But my levity was not appreciated. Later I learned by bitter experience that there was no joke to one's Chilean desert garden. One wins flowers only by much toil, little encouragement and terrific handicaps. Also, all one's treasured amateur gardencraft imported from home must be junked. A garden in the Chilean desert is a thing apart, conforming to no book-made rules. One begins by making it, literally, on bed rock; and builds it up out of chaos and the raw elements that constitute garden mold. Horticulture, down there, does not consist of having the soil dug over with commercial fertilizer in the spring—in the first place there isn't any spring; and in the second, you get your fertilizer—like the humus—in its crude and natural state.

Luisa Goes Into Action

Luisa was our cook, a slim, sloe-eyed, competent Chilean. I took my troubles to her. "I want a garden, Luisa."

"Sí, Señora. So do I."

"They tell me I must have boxes built, and get some 'latas.'"

"Leave it to me, Señora! I love to manage a garden!"

I had not expected to find a member of the gardener's guild in my Chilean kitchen. Evidently Luisa was an enthusiast after my own heart.

She departed on her errand and returned with a piratical-looking person arrayed in frayed blue trousers, isabella-colored blouse and a crimson sash. "This is a gardener," said Luisa as she exhibited him. "He has the 'latas.'"

Yes, obviously he had them, a dozen or so dangling from all parts of his anatomy, and clanking like the White Knight's armor.

It took weeks and weeks to build the so-called "boxes" which were really boarded-in beds three feet high, and set against the tall, prison-like fence I understood now why flower beds could not be sunk into the ground in the orthodox way. There wasn't any ground underfoot. It was bed-rock—the bones of the Andes covered with a thin, deceptive sheet of baked, hard-trodden dust.

In due time the "latas" were punctured for drainage, and their bottoms and those of the boxes were scattered with romantic bits of South American rock. During these weeks of slow building Luisa had been mysteriously hoarding all the potato parings, spinach discards and other unsavory oddments. Their use was now disclosed. They went into the boxes and "latas" to furnish forth vegetable humus.

Then the Englishman who managed Iquique's little mule-drawn tram line made me a valuable present in the shape of—fertilizer in the raw. And, seeming to approve of women who tried to pass the time in exile by gardening, he added the priceless gift of two loads of earth dug from a valley back of the city.

"It's saltish," he apologized, "but it won't take such a lot of washing as the stuff you might dig off the roadsides." Which was quite true of course, because the street sprinklers that made occasional pilgrimages through the town, bestowed upon the dusty thoroughfares tons and tons of undiluted Pacific, for the simple reason that it was wet and cheap. Fresh water costs fabulous sums on the nitrate coast.

Thus the elements of garden-mold were assembled, blended, and left for me to meditate upon.

"It must ripen, now," the gardener remarked as he departed. So, vegetable matter, fresh animal fertilizer, and salt earth lay there under the burning sky. No frost or rain or snow could come to sweeten it. Instead Luisa came with her pans of dishwater and vegetable rinsings to help in the "ripening" process. She hectored the washwoman into toting every quarter of water from the tubs, when the weekly wash was finished, out to those stewing boxes.

Odors began to ascend as nature, assisted by Luisa and the laundress, got to work manufacturing humus while I waited. The rapacious and ubiquitous Chilean fly found this an ideal nursery for her young. The enamel-blue sky was darkened by incredible clouds of them; their humming was audible. For a few weeks life was a wild carouse for our flies.

The one mitigating thing about that time of "ripening" was the fact that no weeds sprouted.

I had sent home for quantities of seeds. I had planned to grow all the annuals that I had ever loved, from sweet peas to tomatoes. They arrived. The gardener returned, and we planted. There was a marvelous week which reminded me of a Salvation Army drive at home—every plant owner of my acquaintance in the town contributed roots, cuttings and seeds with the thoroughness and generosity that you find only in the gardener's guild.

Swift Growth and No Weeds

We waited, watering with "potable" the while. The potent sunlight stirred seeds, cuttings, roots into activity. Except for the cloudy days in winter when the mists descend, beading each leaf and petal with dew, the desert sun is on the job 12 hours out of 24. A lot of growing can be accomplished in a very short time on that schedule. The tropical heat is tempered by the sea wind blowing across the Humboldt current flowing up from the antarctic, so that seedlings do not shrivel. They grow madly, almost indecently. Our tomatoes in a few weeks were sprawling four feet high over their trellises; sweet peas blossomed from the time when they were 18 inches out of the ground. And—unbelievable wonder—there were no weeds to combat.

Luisa said, "Figure to yourself, Señora, how could there be weeds in that earth which has been laundered with soapy water and planted with pure, beautiful seeds from Philadelphia? There are no weed seeds to sprout!"

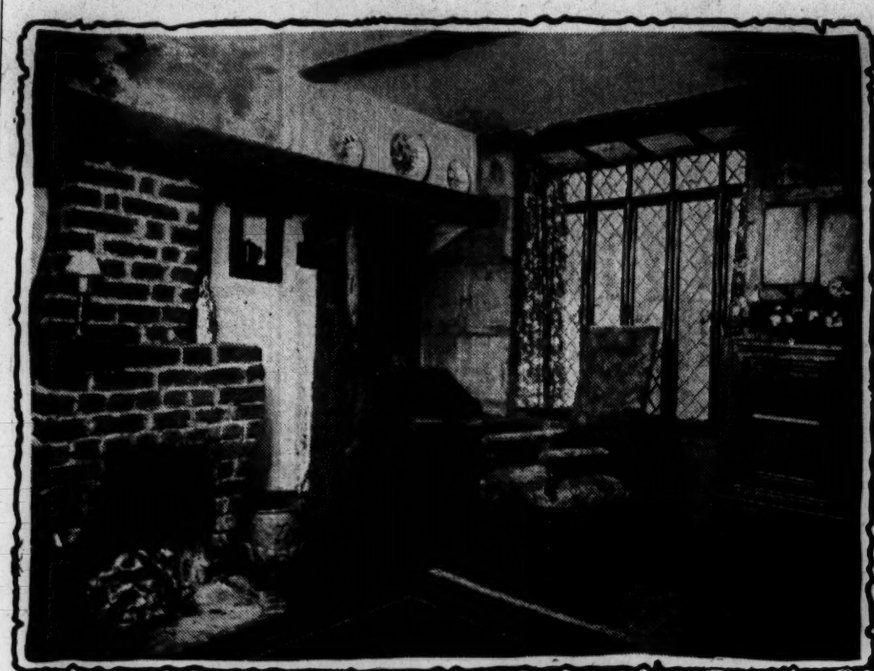
It was then that I noticed the tomatoes looking rather bare. Close inspection showed me a herd of four-inch long green caterpillars munching blithely at the leaves which were disappearing swiftly down their gullets. The had to be removed with tongs. In a desert so many hundreds of miles long, bounded by the Pacific on one side and the Andes on the other, there are no land birds to destroy insect pests. The gardener must do battle alone against the invading hordes.

Lawns there were none. Horticulture was confined to flowers and vegetables. And we vied with each other, we exiled gardeners, in producing sports and rarities. We would go to Tacna to get seeds of the enormous azure morning-glories that measured six inches across; we begged roots of the little known scarlet passion-flower, growing in a garden set on a thousand-foot cliff above the sea at Caleta Buena. "Sorry I can't give you seeds," the owned explained. "The rats always eat the fruit. But here's a root."

A week's neglect would reduce a Chilean desert garden to dust again. Only "potable" will keep it going, day by day. The saving of that garden is a constant watering and I have learned to value it. Even now that I am gardening again in a land of blessed rain I find myself starting up from my chair if I hear a tap dripping.

Water running down our hills, water wasting itself in drains, water standing in pools along the roadside or soaking into the earth—I have learned to prize every drop of it, because I have saved humble vegetable rinsings to water my tomatoes in Chile.

K. K. B.



Upper Left, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© M. Henry, London. Upper Right, Lower Left and Right by S. R. Bennett, London.

Small House in Old Chelsea, London, Reconstructed in Tudor Style. Upper—A Corner of the Living Room With Brick Fireplace and Mullioned Window. The Staircase, With Light From Quaint Window in Dining Room. Lower—From the Back Yard Shown in Smaller Photograph the Delightful Back Garden at Lower Left Was Made.

Reconstructed in Tudor Style

Victorian House in Chelsea Made Over

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AN INTERESTING piece of Tudor reconstruction has been carried out in a small house in old Chelsea. This little house was of the Victorian type. It had the usual basement, with area, narrow entrance hall, and two rooms back and front on each floor. Reconstruction of the exterior was done with extraordinary skill and attraction. The cement and plaster were removed from the existing façade, and this was replaced by small Tudor bricks and half timbering. The sash window was replaced by an old oak mullioned one of Tudor type, the whole structure projecting from the face of the wall. The front door was "ledged," and was made from old farmhouse oak floor boards. The hinges were exact copies of the long wrought iron ones used on such doors. The most interesting feature, however, was the little wrought iron grille with a stained-glass window behind.

The hall, originally a dark, narrow passage, opened on the left into the two bedrooms. One of the bedrooms was paneled with old oak shutters, some of which were made to project to form hanging cupboards, boot cupboards, and a cupboard fitted with drawers. An alcove on one side of the chimney-piece accommodated a divan bed screened with curtains hanging from ceiling to floor.

But it is in the living room that the most delightful surprise is found. It proves what can be done to change the entire character of an interior, even in a plain little London house. This room has been reconstructed to stretch the whole length of the house. The stairs were removed and used elsewhere, and a coalhole, outhouse, and kitchen were thrown into one room.

The decoration throughout harmonizes with the period. Pictures are replaced in the living room by long tapestries, and the plain polished wood floors are covered with suitable rugs.

The corner by the writing table, overlooking the garden, has a delightful little paneled door, and the window is framed by a chintz of old English design. As the ground floor was below the level of the street, to give light and space for the windows and to enable them to "give" upon the garden in the approved manner, the ground was excavated and a little early English garden has been made with flagged paths and yew trees. The ugly blank brick wall was cemented over and broken up with timber beams. Between the crazy paving little plants spring up, and a bird bath makes a pleasant centerpiece.

Landscaping An Investment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON A recent motor trip, covering more than 1500 miles in the northeastern states, I was forcibly impressed by the varied degree of attractiveness presented by "tourist homes." As evening approached, we began looking for our "home for tonight." We chose our stopping place by the attractiveness of the grounds, and more than one host told us that grounds well designed and planted paid a sure dividend in dollars and cents.

I know of some home seekers who bought a home two years ago in a suburb. It was a new place, but bare and ugly. Prospective purchasers had passed it up because of its unattractiveness. The buyers, however, saw possibilities. Shrubs, trees and flowers were planted. Some $300 were spent. Recently the house was sold for $2000 more than they had paid. The profit was the result of a small investment in landscaping.

The owners of small homes are beginning to realize that landscaping pays double dividends. It adds value to the property and thus increases one's equity and a well-planted home is a source of never-failing pleasure.

Test Your Place With These

Each home presents its own problem. The following, however, are a few points to guide the owner in making the most of his own situation. First of all, are there trees enough, correctly planted? A grown tree has an estimable value. Two or three trees on the average lot add hominess and beauty. A row of dwarf fruit trees as a boundary hedge serves a double purpose. This year is a favorable time to buy trees; a 15-foot tree costs less than half what it did two years ago. A maple, oak, elm or silver birch can be used near the house if shade is wanted in summer, and sunshine in winter.

Many small lawns are too much cut up by shrubs. If the lawn is small, to get an effect of spaciousness have all shrubs around the house foundation. If the house is a low colonial type or a bungalow, do not use tall, slender shrubs. This makes the house seem squatty and stolid. Use the low-breeding, bush varieties. If the house has been built a considerable period, plant to offset the poor features of the house. For example, about 1900, many houses were built tall and narrow. It adds much to such places to have a wide shrubbery planting on each side, with shrubs which reach up to the windows, and a taller evergreen at each corner.

Informal Planting

Many house lots today are irregular in form. When building on such a lot, it is almost always more artistic to place the house so that its side toward the street is parallel with the road. On such lots it is also advisable to place the house toward the side where the boundary line forms an obtuse angle rather than one smaller than a right angle. In all cases of irregular side lines, the irregularity may be masked by informal planting rather than emphasized by hedges or fencing.

Late autumn is the best time for the amateur gardener to landscape. All bushes and shrubs may be safely moved. If trees are moved, they should be tightly staked in three directions to prevent the wind's swaying them and breaking the roots.

HAYDN S. PEARSON.

Two Danish Farmhouses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

USEFULNESS and convenience have come increasingly to characterize the smaller farmhouses in Denmark, for on a Danish farm there is no time to become a slave to the house. Of course, in certain cases the house was built at a time when large acreages were the rule, but at present the enormous majority of the farms are from 1 to 150 acres in extent.

"Toftegaard," a farm of 70 acres near Roskilde (Sjaelland), was built to combine utility with a good appearance. The arrangement is interesting. On the ground floor are four rooms, including a kitchen and two bedrooms, while above there is one room with an open veranda. All the rest of the space under the commodious roof is used as a storehouse for sacks of seed, potatoes, apples, in fact this huge attic is an orderly barn for produce which has to be protected from rats and mice.

The buildings at the back are of a slightly earlier date than the house. These form three sides of a square, and include a small house for the "karls" or farm workers.

The choice of material for Danish houses rarely varies. Usually it is white plaster or red brick. In some localities a thatch roof is used, but of recent years thatch has been used less owing to its inflammability.

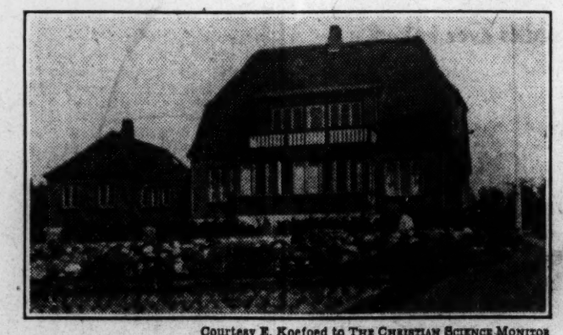
Another point to be noted is that the modern farmer builds close to a main road, so that the coöperative milk van may easily pick up and convey the churns of milk in the coöperative dairy, or so that the heavy cattle wagons may travel on good roads.

At Toftegaard the short private road leading to the farm is hidden by a line of shrubs and fruit trees at the left side, and is about 40 meters in length. The plot of ground, laid out as a rose garden, has neatly kept boxwood edges and graveled walks, well cut lawns and perennial borders on either side of the whole. The inevitable flagpole takes a prominent place in front of the house, and the red and white flag looks well against the deep blue sky.

The Danish farmer is obliged to keep his property in good order, for the tax-inspector of the various localities reports to the mortgage institutes, at stated periods, as to the upkeep of the farm, house and garden generally.

Courtesy E. Koefoed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Toftegaard Farmhouse, a Typical Style in Rural Denmark. Four Rooms on the Ground Floor Meet the Needs of the Household, and Under the Capacious Roof is a Storeloft for Farm Products.



Courtesy E. Koefoed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Farmhouse on Roskilde Fjord, in Denmark.

'My Garden Hobby'

Kansas City, Missouri

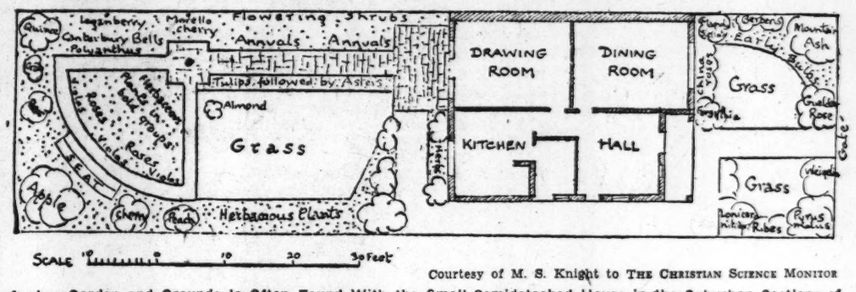
Dear Friends:

A dictionary defines "hobby" in part, a favorite pursuit or object. I am grateful to the Monitor for giving me an opportunity of sharing with others our pursuit or object, for is that not what we all need to do more of? We have a great many hobbies, one of which is attracting birds to our home by providing a bath in the garden surrounded by primroses, zinnias, poppies, weigelia, petunias, iris, blooming moss, cosmos, violets, day lilies, gladiolus, tulip, spider plant, feverfew, forget-me-not, sweet William, phlox, morning glories, hollyhocks, wild sweet peas, lilies of the valley, daisies, roses, and close by a pussy willow tree, where they can put their feathers in order after taking a bath.

Someone has said, to attract birds and their song you must first have a song in your heart. As the result of our having a song in our heart there comes to our home the black bird, pigeon, blue jay, robin, brown thrasher, cat bird, sparrow, red bird, wood pecker, oriole, owl, to say nothing of the many varieties of butterflies, humming birds and moths. They like to be admired, so we spend some time in doing this each day, greeting them with a cheery good morning!

At one time we burned oil in our home and when it was replaced with gas the oil tank was removed, leaving the concrete foundation, and this we made into a fish pool. In it we have blooming lilies and fish, which is another of our hobbies. The fish have no fear and eat food from our hands. Around this we have ferns and mint given us by friends. Much amusement is afforded us watching the birds drink from the drip of water coming from the ice box into the pool.

(Mrs.) L. M. P.



Courtesy of M. S. Knight to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Such a Garden and Grounds Is Often Found With the Small Semidetached House in the Suburban Sections of English Towns. Design by M. S. Knight, F. R. H. A.

A Small Suburban Garden

By M. S. KNIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE accompanying plan is a suggestion for the layout of a piece of ground such as often goes with the small semi-detached house common in the suburbs of English towns.

The outstanding fault to be found with many small plots is that no consideration is given at the outset to design. Things are allowed to stand as the builder left them, and therefore the result is a humdrum arrangement of borders on each side, with paths inclosing a plot of grass and a border at the bottom for vegetables.

A few simple points to remember when designing a garden may be found useful:

1. The design is the frame or skeleton on which the garden is built, therefore simplicity must be its keynote. It must guide but never obtrude. This is especially true for small gardens.
2. The house is the central point from which the design radiates, therefore it must be taken into consideration. Every window, if possible, should have its own garden picture.
3. Position, soil and immediate surroundings (overhanging trees, etc.) must be taken into account.
4. Nothing ornate or intricate should appear in the small garden design. If possible, it should be planned so that the whole is not visible at once. This insures some element of surprise to enhance its interest.

In the design it will be seen that the front garden is simple, yet insures privacy from the road and enables the view from the dining-room window to include early flowering spring bulbs as well as decorative shrubs.

At the back, the principal viewpoint is from the drawing-room window. In England this room is more often the sitting-room of the home and the garden should be planned with this window as a starting point. Accordingly the chief path of the garden leads down from the French windows, forming a pleasant vista of Darwin tulips or asters, flanked on the right by annuals and wall shrubs, and on the left by grass, across which, obliquely, a view of the herbaceous border is obtained. About 25 feet farther down, the path broadens into a square, in the center of which is a stone pot or sundial of very simple design. This arrangement breaks the vista somewhat, but prevents the narrowness of the garden from being accentuated.

The square may be outlined with lavender, or, if bricks or stones are plentiful, low walls built along its four sides and planted with rock plants will look attractive. The almond tree at the right-hand far corner of the grass will, when grown, form a break between the two parts of the garden and thus enable the little garden with the seat to form something of a surprise to the visitor walking around. The fruit trees in the top left-hand corner of the plan screen the garden from the northeast and so the seat will be sheltered and sunny.

Returning to the house, it will be noticed that quite a pretty glimpse of the garden is seen from the kitchen window. The herb garden will not be difficult to find or far to seek, and the shrubs here give shelter from the side entrance. The small paved terrace outside the drawing-room window, to give a feeling of space, might be made in gravel, as should also the wide path, if stones are difficult and expensive to get.

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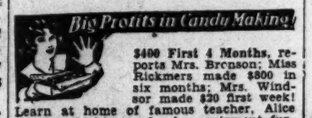

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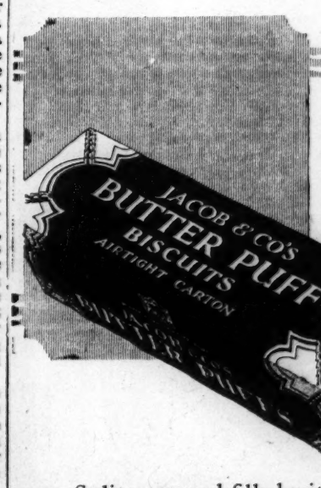

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THE HOME FORUM

To Inaugurate the Walking Season

THE walking season has just started at Middlebrook. The little girl from next door and I inaugurated it with impressive ceremonies today. I doubt, though, that you would have been impressed; but then perhaps you don't even know what I mean. Perhaps you are not a walker For, mark you, there is an unbridgeable gulf between us who walk at Middlebrook and those who engage in somewhat unwilling motion down some concrete pavement. It is more a gulf of the spirit than of geography, since walking, in the fashion of the little girl next door and me, is more than a physical act. It is a high adventure (which you would never suspect by our appearance), and the adventure is mostly of our imagining.

Our appearance, you must understand, is one of studied and fastidious barbarism. With us, walking is no casual occurrence, but a serious undertaking to be adequately prepared for, so we dress with care. The little girl from next door usually wears her old green hat (because its size and shape are well designed to hold useful things like acorns), her blue coat which used to come to her ankles, and now comes halfway to her knees, and her red skirt (because it contains two ample pockets).

As for me, when I go for a walk in the country, I like to proclaim to the world, and persuade myself—though this is not so easy—that I am a countryman, a primitive fellow whom civilization has not yet overtaken. I do not feel, indeed, that it is walking at all unless there are at least three holes in the crown of my felt hat, unless my tweed coat is rough to the touch and out at the elbows, unless the soles of my boots are a good half inch thick, unless I have a cane heavy enough to fell a lion.

This latter is a sound precaution, for there are lions, and worse, where the little girl from next door and I go walking. There are dragons among the big rocks at the bottom of the hill and it is well known, of course, that a giant has lived for years at the top in a hollow tree. The dragons are friendly enough and the giant is never in when we call, but one needs a trusty cudgel anyway. It is so useful for flicking acorns off the grass, for practicing mashie shots with chestnuts, and for drawing pictures of large, fat pigs in the snow. Large and fat pigs, by the way, are the only things the little girl from next door and I can draw somehow.

So, thoroughly equipped for walking, for beating off dragons, for drawing pigs in the snow, we start off. This brown autumn weather is just made for walking, warm enough to be comfortable, too chilly for staying in one place. We feel that it is made for us who walk and much too good for anyone who doesn't. We start off past George Pudbury's orchard, heavy laden still with the last crimson apples of the year, and, as the adventure may be long and arduous, we take aboard a cargo of supplies You see now the wisdom of our costumes, for the little girl's two pockets hold four apples, her hat will accommodate three and the pockets of my old tweed coat were evidently designed by a man who knew the country. When we leave Mr. Pudbury's orchard, his trees are considerably lighter and we are considerably heavier. The arrangement appears quite fair to us and Mr. Pudbury doesn't mind.

From the orchard the overland trail leads through the dark fir woods, past the big rocks where the dragons have lived for years in such respectability and no one, so far, has ever seen them. All we ever see, in fact, are some of Mr. Pudbury's Jersey cows, whose noses are so nice and soft and warm in our hands that we part with half our apples and proceed, much lighter. This is fortunate, for the trail leads now straight up the hill.

Our hill in autumn is much too jolly a place for anyone who doesn't walk, and it is a perpetual source of satisfaction to us that this region can only be reached on foot. Up on our hill there are stout little oak trees, gnarled by the sea winds, twisted into weird, tangled shapes until, if you half close your eyes and hold tight to the hand of the little girl from next door, you can see that they are really gnomes and aged fairies striding across the sky. There are fir trees, too, grown to the shape of lopsided umbrellas before the gales of a hundred winters; and, if you hang onto their low branches, or sit astride them, you can ride across the sky with the fairies at a thundering gallop.

There are pheasants up on our hill, which whir past with a grumpy protest. It always sounds to the little girl and me like "Ogle, ogle, ogle," but we never know exactly what it means. There are quail, which are more polite and only shake their tufted heads impatiently and call to one another in a sad little voice. And in an old apple tree, which grew here somehow from a vagrant seed, there is a big robin's nest, empty now and cold, and it seems to us, as we look into its emptiness, like the shell of the vanished summer.

But there is nothing dismal on our hill in the autumn. To us who walk, it is a season which fairly crackles with jollity. To us who walk, the brown oak leaves, six inches deep under foot, seem to chuckle over their new-found freedom as they bounce away over the rocks. I can almost find it in my heart to feel sorry for people who refuse to walk, who don't know the feel of oak leaves under foot, the dryness of them, the crispness, the crinkle and the brown friendly smell of them.

To walk through them hand in hand, kicking them into the air and watching them sail down the breeze, is not enough for the little girl and me. We have to scoop them up in great piles, to feel them in our hands and against our faces, and then to hurl them into the air so that they may blow in every direction.

Then up the hill we go, past the oaks, past the firs, to the bare rocks (pausing to make sure the giant is not in his hollow tree), where you can stand on the top and see to the furthest rim of the world. It is hard to stand there, though. Every day of the year the wind blows on the very top, so that you can almost lean against it; and, if I didn't hold her, the little girl would blow right away with the oak leaves. But weighted down by the apples and my cudgel, we manage to cling to the top for a few minutes and look about us.

Out there is the glint of the sea, and the black cape which lies between us and the open Pacific. Behind the water the blue Olympics march out to the horizon, east and west. All around us are the farms of Middlebrook, neat brown squares like a checkerboard, and little toy houses just big enough for the tiny people moving about the fields. Mr. Pudbury's horses, plowing for fall-sown wheat, look as if they had come out of the Noah's ark in the little girl's playhouse.

We don't stay long on the top, because it is too cold. We hurry down to the oak leaves again to get warm and to gather some acorns for Mr. Pudbury's pigs. We have no reason to believe that the pigs like acorns, but what is the use of coming up here if we don't take back some trifle for them? We could never disappoint Mr. Pudbury's pigs. So we gather all the acorns we can pile into the space now vacated by the apples, and we take a short cut home down to the highway, just as it is getting dusk.

The big sedans pass us on the highway with a snooty purr. They want none of our old tweeds, big cudgels, oak leaves and acorns on their plush cushions. But presently, with a screech and a rattle, a broken-down car draws up beside us and an old fellow with a white beard offers us a lift. So we ride home in the rough neighborly democracy of the country, with three boxes of apples, a dozen great, grinning pumpkins, a sack of potatoes and six turkeys, that gobble at us indignantly from their coop.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

After the Gale

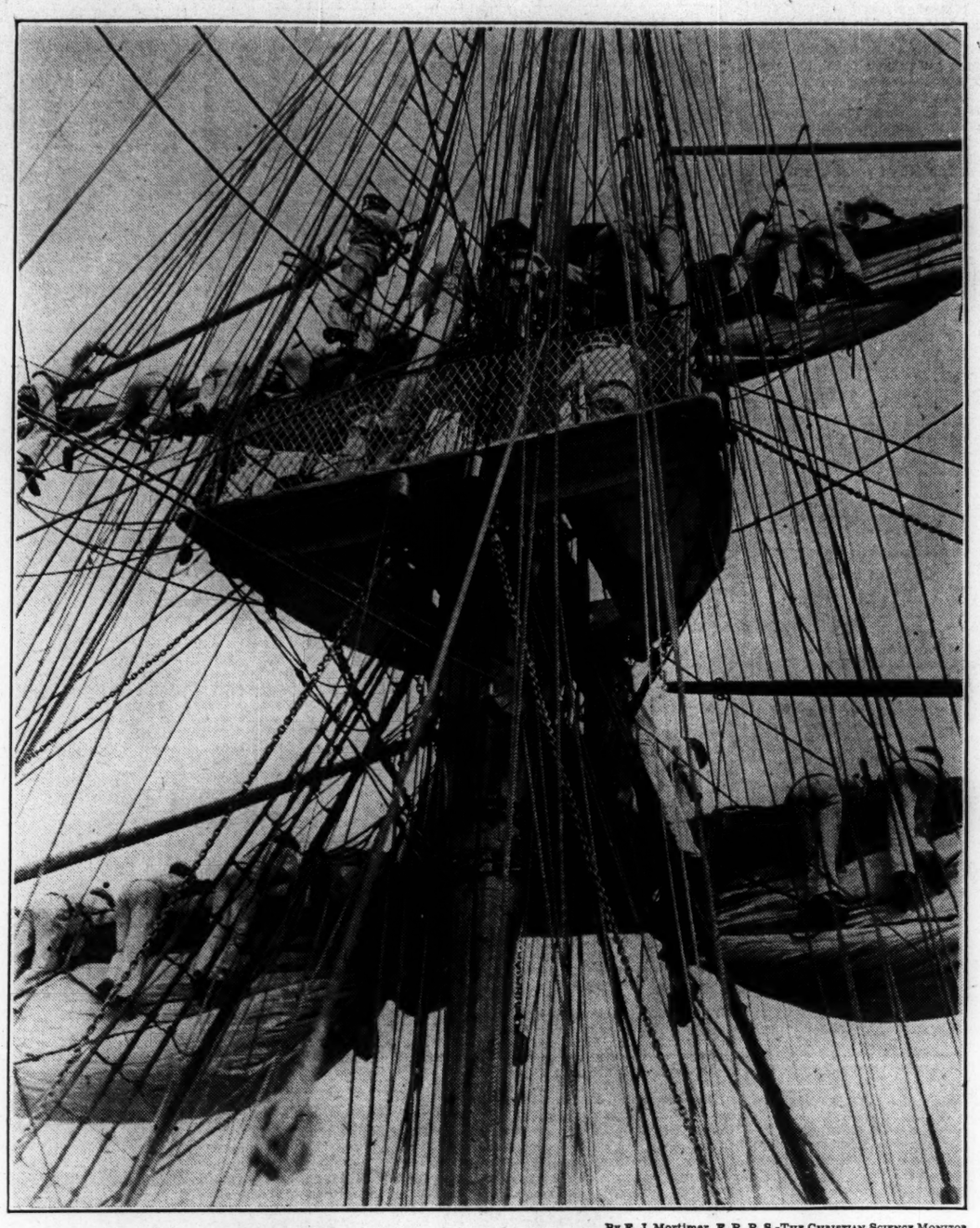
Who has not walked upon the shore,
And who does not the morning know,
The day the angry gale is o'er,
The hour the wind has ceased to blow? . . .

The snow-white clouds he northward chased
Break into phalanx, line and band:
All one way to the south they haste,
The south, their pleasant fatherland.

From distant hills their shadows creep,
Arrive in turn and mount the lea,
And flit across the downs, and leap
Sheer off the cliff upon the sea;

And sail and sail far out of sight.
But still I watch their fleecy trains,
That piling all the south with light,
Dapple in France the fertile plains.

—From "The Poetical Works of ROBERT BRIDGES."



By F. J. Mortimer, F. R. P. S.-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Aloft: From a Photograph Exhibited at the London Salon of Photography

ON THE side of a vase discovered in upper Egypt, dating from about the year 6000 B. C., is the form of a ship. It is perhaps the earliest drawing of a ship in existence; and, though crude, it gives a clear idea of the oldest Nile vessel with a mast, across which were stretched oblong sails. The Egyptians, finding that the waters of the Nile flowed constantly from south to north, while the prevailing wind was from north to south, invented means by which their boats could be blown with the wind and rowed with the tide; and here is found the seed of that lovely vessel, the full-rigged ship, which, of all the many kinds of sea-craft, is perhaps nearest to the heart of the sailor.

"He let raise the mast and hoist sail, and let set up gilded vanes, and the sea was white as snowdrift, and done with red and blue bands." So runs one of the ancient sagas of the seafaring race of Norsemen, whose pride in the equipment of their ships was such that they were never tired of decorating their homespun sails with rich embroideries.

"The Cloak of the Wind," "The Tapestry of the Mast-head," were some of the poetic names by which the sails were called, while one particular sail was known as "The Sheet Spun by Women." The womenfolk expended a great deal of time on the sails, some of which were of velvet and embroidered with striking designs, or woven in patterns of red, purple or gold. One can imagine the beauty of these vessels as they emerged in fleets from the fjords into the deep waters of the sea, the sun playing on the brilliant sails, the water alive with trickling ribbons of color. When the sail was hoisted, it was said to be "topped"; when straining at the halyard, to be "wrangling with the tackle."

These were the fine, seaworthy boats in which the Norsemen made their wonderful voyages across the North Atlantic to Iceland, to Greenland, and even to North America. It has been said that Columbus, when visiting Iceland in 1477, heard of the splendor of the vessels and was inspired by the accounts to contemplate his historic voyage. When the three-masted ship with square sails and lateen was proved to be seaworthy, then Columbus set forth and found the New World, de Gama voyaged to India, and Magellan encircled the globe.

Going up aloft is not always a holiday to the sailor. When the gale is of such a force as to heel the vessel well-nigh over; when the wind is lashing through the shrouds, and all hands are up in the rigging, in the tops, along the mainyard, then it is that the courage, skill and strength of the man is tested to the uttermost. We read of mariners in the sixteenth century who moiled and toiled in the rigging day and night, and were not "suffered to sleep or harbor themselves under the decks. For in fair or foul weather, in storms, sun, or rain, they must pass void of covert or succor to attend only to the tacking of the ship and handling of the sails, not permitted to shelter themselves, but to be still aloft whether it be necessary or needless."

That, however, was four hundred years ago.

The great sailing vessels of today, built of steel, with their four masts, their forty-odd sails, and their capacity to do sixteen or more knots an hour, are perhaps the final expression of the art of building sailing ships on a big scale. And still, in one of these huge modern vessels, is found the same human touch that animated the ancients, a piece of embroidery on the fore lower topsail, where is sewn the owner's initials and house flag.

In writing of the Splendor of the Sailing Ship Through the Ages, Mr. E. Keble Chatterton says: "That most joyful of all sights—a ship at sea under sail. No work of man, no artistic creation has ever moved the emotions in quite the same way as this: for in the craft we love are beauty and mobility and strength. We cannot ask for more than this: human handiwork cannot produce more."

Belcayre in Retrospect

The day broke grey and misty. Above us the river sent a bridge of fog to encircle the towers of Beynac, a sort of halo through which the ramparts and battlements showed dimly.

Now the rising sun sent shafts of light through the clouds, enveloping the château walls with flame, and dispersing the mist into the blue arch above. It was a day for high adventure and the joys of the road, and we did not long delay in our start up the valley of the Vézère.

Of all the tributary rivers that flow into the Dordogne, this is perhaps the most beautiful. It is a deep set stream, gliding along unostentatiously through field and forest land with the intimate charm and companionship that only a small French river can offer. We spent the morning in roaming above the upper stretches of the valley, and early in the afternoon came upon the Vézère at Montignac, a little town of Gallo-Roman origin, seated snugly astride of the river. It contains some picturesque old houses, and an impressive ruined donjon of the Middle Ages—renowned in the past as a château of feudal importance. Today like the hamlet at its feet, it has all but fallen into ivy-clad slumber, and even the echoes of the old wars and strife are here forgotten. . . .

There is nothing so pleasant as dawdling when one is obliged to hurry, and this we felt most keenly on this golden summer afternoon in the valley of the Vézère. Each turn of the road invited lingering, and yet there was the jewel-like château of Belcayre awaiting our visit, not to mention St. Léon and Marjac. And so reluctantly we passed enticing river glades and woodland nooks, and continued on our winding way till we came to the cameo castle of Belcayre set up dauntlessly on its rock above the Vézère. I like to think of Belcayre in retrospect. It is a thing so perfect in its setting, so exquisitely Gallic in its chiselled beauty, and withal so remote from the din of the world. Perhaps only an artist using the wood-block as a medium could give an adequate impression of Belcayre.—LAWRENCE ADLER, in "Down the Dordogne."

Sich auf geistige Tatsachen verlassen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Welt hat etwas durchgemacht, was als eine Prüfungszeit angesehen werden kann. Eine solche Erfahrung mag viele Menschen in Schrecken versetzen, während andere durch das Bemühen, die Schwierigkeit zu überwinden, stärker werden. Wer die Dinge nur oberflächlich betrachtet, sieht vielleicht nur den Aufruhr, die Not und das Elend. Wer aber in der Christlichen Wissenschaft bewandert ist und tiefer blickt, sieht, daß stetig eine Läuterung vor sich geht, wobei der Unrat falscher Annahmen aufgezehrt und das Gold emporstrebenden Verlangens geläutert wird. In der Erkenntnis, daß es nur e i n e wirkliche Tätigkeit, die Tätigkeit des Guten, gibt, freuen sich die Christlichen Wissenschafter, daß Anstrengungen zur Abrüstung, zur Erlangung des Weltfriedens und besserer Wirtschaftsbeziehungen gemacht werden. Sie sind überzeugt, daß die Macht, die das Verlangen nach Frieden und rechten Beziehungen weckt, auch die Verwirklichung von Eintracht herbeiführen wird.

Prüfungszeiten erinnern uns an das Gleichnis des Meisters von dem auf Sand gebauten Hause, das einstürzte, als sich ein Sturm erhob, und von dem auf einen Felsen gebauten Hause, das dem Wind und der Flut standhielt. Ein auf dem Augenschein der materiellen Sinne beruhender Glaube gleicht dem auf Sand gebauten Hause, ein auf den geistigen Tatsachen des Seins beruhender Glaube dagegen dem auf einen Felsen gebauten Hause. Was dem Augenschein der materiellen Sinne gemäß dauerhaft und zuverlässig erscheint, erweist sich als unbeständig und unzuverlässig; aber geistige Tatsachen bleiben sich immer gleich. Wer die Dinge materiell betrachtet, hegt vielleicht Befürchtungen, weil er nur böse Kräfte am Werke sieht und eine Fortdauer des Bösen befürchtet. Wer dagegen auf die Oberhoheit des Guten vertraut, weiß, daß es nur „die geistigen Kräfte des göttlichen Gemüts" gibt, die, wie Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 293 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" erklärt, „die ewigen Tatsachen des Seins immerwährend erhalten".

Als die durch den Sturm erschreckten Jünger Christus Jesus weckten, hatte er keine Furcht, weil sein Glaube auf geistigen Tatsachen beruhte; und er konnte sagen: „Schweig und verstumme!", und der Wind legte sich, und das Meer ward stille. Wer den Lehren und dem Beispiele des Meisters folgt und die geistigen Tatsachen des Seins rückhaltlos annimmt, ist nicht nur in Zeiten der Not furchtlos, sondern kann auch das Gesetz Gottes auf seine menschlichen Probleme anwenden und so Harmonie verwirklichen. Ob die zu überwindende Schwierigkeit eine Krankheit oder eine andere Erfahrung unangenehmer Art ist, in jedem Falle befähigt einen das Verständnis Gottes, des Geistes, und Seiner geistigen Schöpfung, die gegenwärtige geistige Tatsache zu erkennen.

Christus Jesus, der bewies, daß Sünde, Krankheit und Mangel unwirklich sind, sagte: „Und werdet die Wahrheit erkennen, und die Wahrheit wird euch freimachen". Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt auf Seite 233 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit: „Wenn man Zahlen nach einer festgesetzten Regel dividiert, so ist der Quotient ebenso unbestreitbar wie die wissenschaftlichen Proben, die ich von den Wirkungen der Wahrheit auf die Kranken gehabt habe. Die Gegentatsache in bezug auf jede Krankheit ist nötig, um die Krankheit zu heilen". Was hinsichtlich des Heilens von Krankheit wahr ist, ist ebenso wahr hinsichtlich das Lösens von Geld- und anderen Fragen. Wir müssen „die Wahrheit erkennen"; denn die Erkenntnis „der Gegentatsache in bezug auf jede" widerwärtige Lage führt zu Harmonie. Das Weltliche sucht das Geistige nachzuahmen. Das Wahrnehmen der vom Weltlichen nachgeahmten geistigen Tatsache befähigt uns, sogar in Zeiten der Not Gutes zu erwarten.

Von den Sturmwogen der allgemeinen Geldschwierigkeit anscheinend überwältigt, haben viele Menschen bei der Christlichen Wissenschaft Hilfe gesucht; und die Wahrheit über das Wesen Gottes und Seines Weltalls hebt sie über die Wogen der Furcht und der Verzagtheit empor und stellt ihre Füße fest auf den Felsen Christus.

Für die geistigen Tatsachen des Seins dankbar sein ist ein sicherer Weg, die Erkenntnis der uns von widerwärtigen Zuständen befreienden Wahrheit zu erlangen. Paulus und Silas, im Gefängnis gefesselt, hatten allem Anscheine nach nichts aufzuweisen, wofür sie hätten dankbar sein können; aber durch ihr Verständnis, daß das Geistige wirklich ist, konnten sie „Gott loben", und durch das Wirken des Gesetzes Gottes wurden sie befreit. Laßt uns also nicht den materiellen Augenschein als wirklich ansehen, lassen wir uns nicht von Furcht, Verzagtheit und Schrecken bestricken, sondern freuen wir uns der geistigen Tatsachen des Seins! Dann werden wir wie Paulus und Silas nicht nur von Widerwärtigkeit befreit, sondern auch viel dazu beitragen, das Denken unserer Mitmenschen über die fesselnden Annahmen Furcht und Verzagtheit zu erheben.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Depending Upon Spiritual Facts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE world has been passing through what may be considered a testing time. Such an experience may bring a feeling of dismay to many; while others become stronger through the endeavor to rise above the difficulty. Those who look only upon the surface of things can see only the turmoil, the want, and the woe. Those instructed in Christian Science, who look deeper, see a purifying process steadily going on, the dross of false beliefs being consumed and the gold of aspiring desire being refined. Recognizing that there is but one real activity, the activity of good, they notice with joy the effort being made toward the achieving of disarmament, the reaching out for world peace and better economic relations. They feel confident that the power which inspires the desire for peace and right relationships will bring the realization of harmony.

When passing through a testing time, one is reminded of the Master's parable about the house built upon the sand which fell when the storm came, and the house built upon a rock which was able to withstand the wind and the flood. Faith which rests upon the evidence of the material senses is like the house built upon the sand; while faith which rests upon the spiritual facts of being is like the house built upon a rock. Things which, regarded through the evidence of the material senses, may seem stable and dependable are found to be unstable and undependable; but spiritual facts are always the same. One whose viewpoint is material may be apprehensive because he sees only evil forces at work and fears a continuation of evil. Confident of the supremacy of good, another knows there are only "the spiritual forces of divine Mind," which are "perpetuating the eternal facts of being," as Mrs. Eddy states on page 293 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

Christ Jesus, when awakened by his disciples who were frightened by the storm, was unafraid because his faith rested upon spiritual facts; and he was able to say, "Peace, be still," and the wind ceased and the sea was calm. Those who, following the Master's teaching and example, accept unreservedly the spiritual facts of being, not only are unafraid in time of trouble, but are able to apply the law of God to their human problems and thus realize harmony. Whether the difficulty to be overcome is that of sickness or of some other phase of discordant experience, the understanding of God, Spirit, and His spiritual creation enables one to realize the present spiritual fact.

He who proved sin, sickness, and lack to be unreal said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 233 of Science and Health: "When numbers have been divided according to a fixed rule, the quotient is not more unquestionable than the scientific tests I have made of the effects of truth upon the sick. The counter fact relative to any disease is required to cure it." What is true about the healing of sickness is equally true about solving financial and other problems. Our need is to "know the truth," for the realization of "the counter fact relative to any" discordant condition will result in harmony. The material attempts to counterfeit the spiritual. The discerning of the spiritual fact which the material counterfeits enables one to be expectant of good even in time of trouble.

Apparently submerged by the turbulent waves of the world's financial storm, many have turned to Christian Science for help; and the truth about the nature of God and His universe is lifting them above the waves of fear and depression, and planting their feet firmly upon the Rock, Christ.

Being grateful for the spiritual facts of being is a sure way toward gaining a realization of the truth which liberates one from discordant conditions. Paul and Silas in prison, with their feet in stocks, apparently had nothing to be grateful for, but their understanding of the spiritual as real enabled them to sing "praises unto God," and through the operation of the law of God they were freed. Let us, therefore, look not upon the material evidence as real, and thus experience fear, depression, dismay; but let us rejoice in the spiritual facts of being. Then, even as Paul and Silas were liberated, so shall we not only be freed from inharmony, but also be doing much to lift the thought of our fellow men above the fettering beliefs of fear and depression.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Browning's Earliest Interpreter

One morning in the early 'eighties, when I paid my customary visit to Robert Browning, I found a very quiet elderly French gentleman seated with the poet in the breakfast room at Warwick Crescent. Browning presented me to him with his usual effusion, adding: "This is Joseph Milsand, my earliest interpreter and my best!" The poet was in high spirits, and talked rapidly and loudly, with those occasional gesticulations which often gave him a certain foreign air. M. Milsand, motionless, watched and listened, with visible affection and pride, but scarcely spoke or stirred. The contrast was amusing—the sturdy Briton so full of vivacity, the frail Latin so silent in his reserve. This was the only occasion on which I had the privilege of meeting a very remarkable man, whose influence on the life of the great English poet ran deeper than that of any other man of letters, but whose work, and even whose name, was scarcely known in this country. . . .

When the Brownings arrived in Paris on their first visit, in September, 1851, they were met by the agreeable news that two articles of considerable length on the poetry of Robert had appeared in August in the Revue des Deux Mondes. These were signed by Joseph Milsand, a young artist of Dijon, who, having been obliged to abandon painting, had concentrated his attention on recent English literature, and had been commissioned to write for the Revue a series of contemporary studies. The double article was highly agreeable to Robert Browning, because here, for the first time, his poetry was treated with seriousness and elaboration. Even his sweetness of nature had become faintly embittered, and his wife had been made exceedingly angry, by the persistence with which the English people spoke of him as the "husband of the poet," as though he himself were a negligible appendage. Milsand was the earliest reviewer to insist on the dominant importance, as an original master, of the author of *Paracelsus* and *Pippa Passes* and *Saul*.

Browning was thirty-nine when the articles appeared, and he had published enough, in quality and quantity, to give him a foremost place among the writers of the century, but English criticism resolutely refused to do him bare justice. This was now bravely done by the French critic from Dijon, who happily chanced to be in Paris in the following January, when he met the two English poets, perhaps at the house of Mme. Mohl. Friendship was instantaneous and lasting. Mrs. Orr has recorded that for the remainder of their lives Browning submitted all his poems before publication to the censorship of Milsand, who corrected even the punctuation. There was no other man from whom Browning accepted such direction.—EDMUND GOSSE, in "More Books on the Table."

The Marsh, October

Here, the heart of autumn;
Here, thin water's laughter;
Here a scurrying brown hare,
Wind loping after.

Here, a torn and empty nest,
Candle-berries, haws;
Quiet closing in upon
Black wings, and caws.

. . .

Here, an hour that lingers,
The while slow fingers take
Brambly, scarlet-fruited toll
Of a brake.

Here, the heart of autumn—
Who remembers now,
June will follow winter on
A wild rose bough?

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER.

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EDUCATIONAL

Arithmetic Problems That Are Fair

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

ARITHMETIC, as a primary-school subject, is generally divided into two parts, the first dealing with the learning of rules and the accurate mechanical operations involved in using them, and the second the solving of problems. The special purpose of this article is to inquire into the part known as problems, because it seems that the subject is vast, overflowing with possibilities, often checkered with impossibilities, and certainly deserving the most thoughtful attention.

It is necessary to have a definite idea of what is meant by a "problem," what it is meant to teach or test, and what will be accepted as a correct solution. If it be a true arithmetical problem it will be a number puzzle, for the dictionary defines arithmetic as "the science of numbers, the art of computation by figures or numerals," and in this case only one answer can be accepted as satisfactory, namely, the correct number. But if it be a so-called "practical" problem dealing with concrete things instead of with abstract numbers, the greatest care must be exercised to make it a test in applied arithmetic and not mainly of the child's worldly knowledge of the intricacies and phraseology of buying, selling, walking, running, working, playing, housekeeping, gardening, of tools, materials, processes, shapes and sizes, of mechanics, geometry, geology, chemistry and so on indefinitely, for many a child is unfairly defeated because, through his lack of what might almost be called "technical" knowledge, he is unable to understand what is required of him in the arithmetical sense. It becomes, therefore, of the first importance that the "story" of the sum should be really within the child's experience, and that the wording of it should be really within his vocabulary.

How Many Adults Can Do This?

Let us consider a problem like this: A railway carriage has 10 compartments. If it is converted into a corridor carriage how many fewer people will it seat? Such questions may present to the adult no difficulty whatsoever. But when given to children they presuppose:

1. That the children have seen a railway carriage (and but a few years ago there were children in the country districts of England who had never seen a train).
2. That they know what a "compartment" is.
3. That they know what a "corridor" is.
4. That they know what "converted" means.
5. That they know there are 10 seats in an ordinary compartment.
6. That they know there are eight seats in a corridor compartment.
7. That they will think of third class seating accommodation which is different from first class.

It seems obvious that such questions are intended to test the child's ability to grasp first an original and then a changed situation and to show the translation in figures, yet actually this was a question full of difficulty in phraseology. Children are often left hopeless through their inability to understand one word in a problem. To them the unknown is a mystery, an unsurmountable obstacle, perhaps a trap into which they feel they are being led, for they have not the discrimination which enables them to recognize the word as superfluous or its meaning as immaterial. They have been taught that every word in mathematics is of great importance; examination papers say, "Read the questions carefully ——"; teachers say, "Make sure you know exactly what you are asked before you begin to anwser"; so that an unknown word is suspected of being the one which is essential to the correct comprehension and solution of the problem.

A question such as follows appears to conform to the required standard of simplicity in subject and vocabulary while offering at the same time a real test of the child's ability to unravel a mystery and sensibly find the answer: In a school two children are supposed to sit at each desk: but the class is so large that in three of the desks three children have to sit: there were 39 children in the class: how many desks were there? Or: Father, Tommy, Elsie, and Mother nursing the baby, were sitting at the table having lunch: how many legs were there counting real ones and wooden ones?

Try This One on the Family

It is astonishing how many mistakes have been made in answering this second question, due almost entirely to cursory reading in the first place and then to the disastrous habit of attempting to put the sum in a "class," designating it as "a proportion," "a multiplication" or "an average." Many people forget the legs of the table: many more count the people to find the number of chairs, forgetting that the baby is being nursed: the smart ones who do not count a chair for the baby omit also to count the baby's own legs!—and so on. One cannot afford to be anything but alert in answering these questions.

Having agreed on the kind of problem that it is fair to set to young children, the next question that suggests itself is, after correctly and clearly seeing mentally what is required, is there not another difficulty in translating THOUGHTS into FIGURES? It happens frequently that children can quickly find the correct answer to a question which is asked verbally and to which a verbal answer is required, while they are quite unable to put anything intelligent or intelligible on their books. Has it ever occurred to the reader what an enormous gulf lies between an accurate mental picture and its expression on paper? Can you draw a portrait of your best friend? Can you write your favorite harmony? Can you paint the most familiar scene? Again if you are an expert at DOING things—filling buckets, papering rooms, digging trenches, laying linoleum—can you express your knowledge on paper in terms of arithmetic? If you know that 24 buckets of water will exactly fill a cistern, because you have done it hundreds of times, can you with equal certainty represent that process on paper, expressed in areas of circles, volumes of truncated cones, and cubical contents of rectangular solids?

It seems clear that some definite teaching is needed to enable the children to bridge this gulf, and the following steps have been found helpful:

1. Note that a problem is always in two parts, one of which tells you something and the other asks you something. (Here begins what may be called purposeful reading.)
2. Write in your books all the things the sum TELLS you—do not write what the sum ASKS you. (Sorting out and selecting.)
3. Begin a new line for each fact you write. (Carefully and orderly setting out.)
4. Read what you have written and see if there is anything there that you do not need in the sum. (Recognizing essentials.)
5. Rewrite only those that are needed.
6. Now see what you are asked and try to find the answer.
7. Remember there are some things that you are expected to know, and so the question does not tell you these though you may have to use them.

Some such procedure will train the children to handle problems in a reasonable and intelligent way. Now if it be here conceded that the main aim is to teach the tackling of problems, then it follows that if the attack is sensible, if each necessary step has been logically carried out, the attempt has been successful and full credit should be given—even if the answer is wrong. No! This does not imply indifference to the merits of accuracy. It means that it may be advisable to allow a little latitude in one branch of a subject while TEACHING another branch, it being clearly understood that this latitude is only a temporary concession and is by no means to become a characteristic feature of problems. The child should never know that such a concession has been made, while the teacher only acknowledges it by letting his praise for good reasoning far outweigh his censure for inaccurate calculation.

R. E.

For a Humanities Engineer

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
Chicago

"THE trouble with most of these boys," said a vice-president of a large utility corporation, speaking of the recent chemical engineering graduates now in his employ, "is that they know their jobs almost too well. They know their own work thoroughly, but they don't know anything else. They can do the job, but they can't make a good report of it. And they haven't studied enough economics to know just what position their work occupies in the vast pattern of modern industrial life."

Shortcomings like this in the training of engineers sent the trustees of Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago on a search to discover where the trouble was. They studied the methods and practices in 26 index colleges of engineering throughout the country. They consulted professional engineers. They sought the views of prominent educators. Furthermore they went to captains of industry and executives of firms to find the attitude of industry toward these graduating engineers knocking at their doors for jobs.

Using their findings as a basis a complete development plan for Armour Institute has been evolved which comprises a reorganizing of the whole college of engineering, a definite tie-up between the college and the industrial area around Chicago, and the establishment of an industrial research institute and a technical institute, both as adjuncts of the college. Ultimately, the plan calls for the expenditure of several million dollars for a new campus and buildings.

For a Broader Course

What is to be done for the engineer who is an expert at drawing up a design or set of plans, but who cannot make a clear speech about them? Or what is to be done for the engineer who can take a machine apart and put it together again, but who cannot give a comprehensive explanation of what he did? Or suppose he does a fine detailed technical job in a big business, but has no idea of just where his little piece of work fits into the economic fabric of modern industry, then what?

To all of this Armour Institute answers in effect—"Give him more general education and less specialization. Let him study English composition and literature, German, French, public speaking, economics and history. But since the four-year engineering course is already crowded to the limit with work, the only solution, as the Armour plan sees it, is to postpone the highly professional specialized subjects to the fifth or graduate year, substituting the humanities for them.

"This elimination of specialized studies," said Mr. James D. Cunningham, chairman of the Development Committee, "is not such a sacrifice because it is learned that a constant reëducation of engineers takes place after they get out on the job and that much of this highly specialized work might well be picked up at this time. A civil engineer, for instance, may start out building railroads and before many years he may find himself digging coal mines. In fact only about 62 per cent will be occupied at any one time in work relating directly to the special branch of engineering they learned in college, the Armour survey shows. About 7 per cent find themselves in work closely associated with the branch studied; 16 per cent will be accupied in engineering work unrelated to what they studied, and 15 per cent will never engage in the practice of engineering in any form. As these men grow older it is found that only 30 per cent are finally occupied in primarily technical work, and one third of these are in some form of consulting which ranges over broad technical fields."

As a step toward the ultimate goal a school of science is being opened at Armour this fall so that entering freshmen may have an opportunity to devote their entire four years of college to the study of fundamental sciences. Four-year courses will be offered in which the humanities will be stressed more than they have been in undergraduate curricula in the past, educating more broadly and decreasing the scope of the professional engineering subjects. Entrance requirements are to be raised progressively. More extracurricular activities will be fostered, including athletics in the form of intramural games and intercollegiate sports.

To Reorganize Courses

Furthermore, the shop practice courses are to be changed. According to the investigation it was discovered that many engineering colleges have had manual training ideals and programs imposed upon them, and although since Edison laid the foundation for a central power industry the shop-practice courses as manual training in an engineering college became less important, yet colleges still have extensive shop-practice courses where the manual training concept still exists. The plan is to completely reorganize these courses with distinctly science laboratory concepts and emphasis.

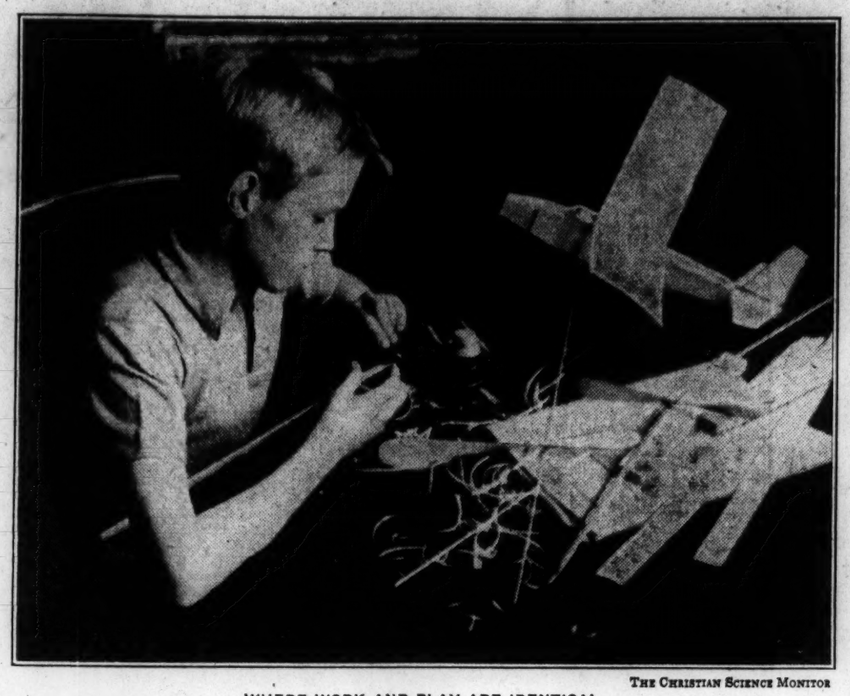
A strenuous effort to tie up the engineering college with the industrial area around Chicago is an outstanding feature of the whole development plan. How is an engineering student busy with his classes to know what is going on in the rapidly evolving processes of industry? Time was when some member of the faculty perhaps had a little past experience in some one industrial plant. He could give valuable advice to a student concerning "how they do it in that plant." Or possibly another professor could say something about another isolated company. But these cases were scattered and more or less "spotty" it was claimed. Furthermore, industry on its own initiative rarely makes well defined and organized statements of its needs, and engineering faculties have little or no authoritative data upon which to work.

"To correct this," said Mr. Cunningham, "Armour plans to have an industrial relations committee of from 25 to 40 men who have come up through the ranks of the various industries about Chicago. One may represent public utilities industries, another automotive, and another the packing industry, and so on. Thus, industry will virtually have a voice in shaping the administrative affairs of the college. In other words, the consumers of the college product will have something to say how that product shall be shaped and built.

"A further tie-up between the college and industry will be effected in the establishment of an industrial research institute as an adjunct to the college. Here manufacturers will find men and facilities ready to help them on their industrial problems. Thus teamwork is set up between swiftly developing industry and trained scientific abilities. But the institute will serve in a further way in that it will be a 'feeder' of trained research men into industry. It is claimed that a demand exists for ripened research men to take executive positions in technological management."

And now for the technical institute, another adjunct of the college. This will train men to fill the gap between the skilled crafts and the highly scientific professions. Thus the whole Armour development plan envisages three distinct parts, the engineering college, the industrial research institute and the technical institute, each relating to the other, yet not overlapping, and the whole structure serving as a "power plant" to Chicago's industrial area.

A new campus and new buildings to house all of this new organization is contemplated, all to cost approximately $3,000,000. Although it is recommended that the new school be worked out independently, yet measures of coöperation, especially in graduate work, are anticipated with neighboring universities, particularly the University of Chicago.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHERE WORK AND PLAY ARE IDENTICAL

Modern educators, recognizing the value of genuine interest and enthusiasm in contributing to the learning process, watch the hobby activities of boys and girls to see wherein the attraction can be taken over by the schools and used to draw the youngsters irresistibly to their studies. If arithmetic and grammar are worth learning, these can be made interesting, they say. So it is that in recent years the schools have marshaled as many as possible of the natural interests of boys and girls—such as making models, putting on plays, painting posters, playing games.

A Park Florist and the Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

"I KNOW the name of that," said a small girl, dancing up to a park guide and pointing her finger gleefully at a certain bush.

"You do!" exclaimed the man with interest.

"Yes—it is Berberis Thunbergii!" She pronounced the words with meticulous accuracy, as she looked up for his approbation.

But learning the names of plants, pleasant as that may be, is not the most important lesson that is being taught the children of Chicago through the close coöperation of Garfield Park Conservatory and Museum of Botany with the schools, both public and private.

"My great delight is to see the children learning how good, how beautiful the world is and that it is not bad and sad," said Mr. August Koch, chief florist, the other day in speaking of the educational work that is being carried on here. "Part of a child's education is to learn to see with his mind, to listen to the lessons that the grass can whisper and that the flowers are always ready silently to tell."

It is more than the intellectual delight in human knowledge, more even than the refinement which comes through the enjoyment of æsthetic beauty that nature gives, he believes.

To help young people to grow up to be better citizens, more friendly neighbors, more loving members of the family group, more filled with love of God and man—this is the ideal toward which he is working with whole-hearted devotion.

Many channels are used to make this ideal of practical value. Invitations are sent out to schools, both public and private, whenever there is a special exhibit. Besides this, privileges offered by the Museum of Botany are announced in school bulletins and are given further publicity through the coöperation of the superintendent of schools and the various principals. It offers, for instance, to give to art classes such material as leaves, twigs, flowers, fruit, etc.; to supply botany classes with needed specimens; to furnish teachers with ferns, and plants for school terrariums or window boxes; but above all it offers specially conducted tours through the museum and park grounds, and provides lectures with colored slides at schools upon request. That these various privileges are appreciated is proved by the wide use that is made of them. During the fall many requests come in daily for specimens. Sometimes during March and April as many as 10 or 15 classes may arrive in one day, taxing the full capacity of the guides and caretakers.

Perhaps a teacher may wish a lecture to tie up with some phase of her school work.

"I would like to lecture on orchids," she announces as she enters the conservatory. And a lecture on orchids is forthcoming, illustrated by the lovely specimens that are a part of the permanent exhibit. Or she may just ask for "a lecture." In this case the guide uses his own judgment and suits his material to the age of his audiences. Sometimes tours are arranged ahead, but a teacher may bring her class to visit any time she wishes, a guide is furnished, and 30 to 40 expectant, eager pupils are taken on a personally conducted tour through the conservatory. Believe it or not, many little children see here for the first time a flower growing, according to one of the guides. Sometimes they go wild with excitement at the sight of daffodils growing in such abundance and if they are not orderly (as some adults count orderliness) it is because the wonderful experience is so new and thrilling to them. High school students come from the country round about, 40 and 50 miles away.

The study plan in the Chicago public schools allows for a certain amount of field trips. However, a school may prefer to have a lecture brought to them. In this case, the lecturer packs up his series of slides and presents himself promptly at the schoolhouse. Last year over 15,000 children listened to such lectures. They learned about such fascinating subjects as hot-beds and cold-frames and how to make a garden. Besides they saw colored slides—beautiful pictures painted with lovely flowers, where before had been only a horrid crop of tin cans and back alley refuse.

Mr. Koch came to Garfield Park in 1912. Since then the conservatory has become more and more an educational center, providing institutional service of many kinds in the community. In recognition of this, last year the name was changed to Garfield Park Conservatory and Museum of Botany.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-H. Armstrong Roberts

THE TAKE-OFF

And they prefer it like that. Coöperation is the thing between these two. Competition never enters their joint affairs. Play is not striving with each other, they both would say. It is a lot of gay pretending while doing some jolly thing together. None know this better than a boy and his dog. "Come on, now, it's a grand autumn day. Let's be off!"

What It Means to Child to Help

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
London

IF WE study young childern, we will notice that coöperation is a quality natural to them. Yet we grown-ups are inclined to try to develop in them a sense of competition. The wee toddler is far happier "helping" Mummie with a duster or brush than he is playing with his toys, when he knows there is work to be done. If Mummie is in the kitchen he wants to be there, too, wiping dry the spoons and forks or making a pudding. His one desire is to help.

Mummie may feel she has much to do and feels too busy to be patient. But the time spent in finding something the little child can help her with is richly rewarded later on. Not only that. A child knows instinctively when he is being "put off" and he resents it. Consequently, if he is not given something worth while to do, he is not satisfied and is likely to keep fretting until he is allowed to do that of which he feels capable. We are so apt to judge a child's capabilities by our opinion of him instead of studying his real worth. Unless we coöperate with the child we cannot rightly expect him to coöperate with us.

One small example may be taken in that of teaching a child to pick flowers. From the beginning he should be taught to pick flowers with long stalks and be allowed to arrange them in a vase himself. He will then take a pride in picking the blooms properly. It takes patience, but it is worth while. Soon after he was 3 one little boy picked flowers well enough to be left alone to gather them for market!

Another way in which parents can develop coöperation, instead of competition, in their children is through work in the garden. It is the general tendency to set aside a little plot of garden especially for the children. Generally each will have his individual plot and each will vie with the other in keeping his beautiful. This is good to a point and not to be condemned, but while it develops many useful qualities it engenders the sense of competition and, to a certain extent, selfishness. Children need to be encouraged to think on a big scale, as a 'team,' so-to-speak, then why not let them coöperate in keeping the whole garden beautiful? Let them see that each member of the family, even if small, is of importance when employed on some activity which benefits the whole. They then appreciate the worth and usefulness of those with whom they associate; they lose a sense of self-importance, self-achievement, in the joy of coöperation. They thereby gain in a sense of proportion, self-confidence and self-reliance, because they see that only as they perform their tasks consistently and conscientiously can the right result be obtained.

Appreciating Simple Things

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE FREQUENTLY hear the remark, "In the good old days we were taught to appreciate the simple things of life." It may be true that people in the "good old days" seemed to have more time for reading aloud before the fire, for listening to stories told by members of the neighborhood, for roaming about in the woods and enjoying its stillness, for leisurely jogging along the country roads and enjoying whiffs of fine country air.

The young people of a few years ago did not face the complexity of living that our young people of today are facing. Their outlook was a matter of a few square miles. Their horizon was confined to the limits of their own community. The neighborhood seemed much smaller in the days before the automobile, the motion pictures and the radio.

But with the widening and expanding of our community life, likewise our neighborhood interests, our circle of friends, our opportunities for travel, our possibilities for reading, our interrelationships with people have widened and expanded until it would seem that we have not been living by days, by weeks and months, but by leaps and bounds, 50 years at a single leap.

Still Charming

In spite of this quick change and transformation of interests, in spite of the whiz and whir of more complex living, we can find among our children, among our young people much of the same charm and simplicity that characterized the youth of several years ago.

It is not at all unusual to find a girl or boy of 12 and even of 15 years still childlike, still unsophisticated, still unspoiled by the over-indulgent family, still refreshingly simple of taste, still free of that blasé manner that robs life of so much genuine happiness and joy.

I frequently spend an evening with a little girl almost 12. She is a child one would call happily interested in everything about her. She loves people, animals and experiences. She loves play and all the activities it represents. She loves books with all the lovely things they may bring to her. She loves to hear grown-ups talk and gains from listening to their experiences. She appreciates to a fine degree every little thing that is done for her or anything that is given to her. She seems so free of any thought that life must be constantly pouring out to her material favors of one kind or another. She seems so free of any thought of always wanting to be going somewhere for excitement, or attending the latest movie, or buying something better than she had last week or of having a better dress than the little neighbor friend. She is such a happy, sweetly contented child that one finds it most refreshing to be in her presence.

It Can Be Done

One might well wonder how the parent in the training of the child had brought about this charming air of simplicity. From early childhood she has seen the simpler things of life emphasized in her home. She has seen her father and mother reading together and getting great enjoyment from it. She has seen her mother playing to the family group and has realized the silent appreciation of the listening members. From a tiny child she has walked on the beach or in the woods with her father and mother whose eyes were always open and observant to beauty about them. A bird, a flower, a stone, a sunset were beautiful and splendid things to her.

With all the fine opportunities today that life has to offer through the museum, the library, the schools, the club, the theater, the parks, the playground, the church, the home, the great out-of-doors, may we remind parents again to be constantly on the alert for the development of such skills and attitudes that may cause their children to better appreciate the simple things of life.

FLORENCE PIPER TUTTLE.

The Parent

Coöperating With the Teachers

Porterville, Calif.

Dear Friends:

Perhaps I can pass along to Mrs. E. F. K. and others a plan whereby they can continue to meet their children's teachers after they are in high school.

At each of our P. T. A. meetings slips are given to each mother, and we are instructed to place our name on the slip, together with the name or names of the teachers whom we care to meet or consult at that particular time. After the meeting, refreshments are served in the cafeteria and a committee from the P. T. A. is appointed, to see that the mother and teacher meet. The high school principal assists that committee. As there are eight meetings during the school year, we have the opportunity of becoming acquainted with all our children's teachers.

I have always tried to coöperate with the teachers, both through the elementary and high school, and several warm friendships have been formed through that experience.

Just before school started this fall I visited the principal in his office and he told me he wished he could meet each mother and father of every child in high school, as it did help him to understand the child better. He also told me that at any time I cared to meet a teacher, he would gladly arrange it. I am sure all principals are just as ready to be helpful if given the opportunity.

(Mrs.) C. N. B.

[The next two letters come from a mother and father in the same family. We are glad to offer this combined thought and experience.—Editor.]

Denver, Colo.

Dear Friends:

In answer to one of the questions which you submitted in your Parent Column, we are both sending in letters. We have received many helpful suggestions from the Monitor and are deeply appreciative.

After 13 years of coöperating with the teachers of our five children, we are happy to say that no problem has ever arisen which has not been quickly and successfully solved. We have always been intensely interested in the school and have taken advantage of every opportunity to become better acquainted with the teachers by attending parent-teacher meetings, taking part in the work, and by visiting the schools when invited to do so.

A problem which might have had serious results arose when one daughter of 12 was eligible for a scholarship award, and found she could not receive it because the art teacher was going to give her a D grade (just passing). The child was much disturbed. My husband and I went immediately to the teacher to see if there was any way in which the child could improve her grade. At first the teacher seemed quite antagonistic. We had always had such happy relations with teachers that we could not be satisfied to have this attitude continue. Our first interview seemed hopeless. We persisted, however, in being friendly to her. In going over the work quite thoroughly we found that through an oversight on the teacher's part the child had not been credited with some work which had been submitted. This cleared up the whole matter. Our little girl received her award and the teacher became a valued friend.

Teachers wish to coöperate, even those who seem distant and difficult to approach. A friendly interest on the part of parents builds up something in the child which goes a long way toward bringing about happy relations between the home and school.

(Mrs.) E. D. S.

Denver, Colo.

Dear Friends:

Coöperation between parent and teacher is comparatively simple, providing there is real coöperation. It is only when coöperation is lacking on either side that difficulty is encountered. I believe that there is more of a desire to work together on the part of the teacher than exists on the part of the parent. Too many parents take up problems of their children with "chips on their shoulders."

We have five children, one boy and four girls, ranging in age from 5½ to 18 years, and from kindergarten to college. We have at all times endeavored to give our children the utmost backing and support. Their interests have been ours, whether it be getting costumes ready for plays or parties, providing transportation for outings, Thanksgiving and Christmas gifts for poor families, etc.

We have cheerfully become members of the Parent-Teacher Association, participated in its activities, attended banquets, made talks, and in general tried to really be a part of the thing to which we belonged.

We have sincerely endeavored to follow out any suggestions offered by our children's teachers which we thought might open up new channels of development for them, and at the same time have not hesitated to clearly state our attitude on questions involving physical examinations, quarantine, etc. We have endeavored to respect their views and it has been our experience that they have respected ours.

In an endeavor to give the teacher a glimpse of our children's home life, as well as our own tastes and interests, we have invited them to dinner and have generally found that the things we liked best in our home and garden are the things they also cared for. Exchange of garden plants, seeds and ideas resulted in improvement in the teacher's attitude, in the children's attitude toward their teachers and in a more earnest desire on my part to be of more assistance to the teacher and schools where possible.

(Mr.) J. V. S.

East St. Louis, Ill.

Dear Friends:

The question, "How to coöperate with the teachers of your children," interests me from the teacher's as well as the mother's viewpoint.

My experience as a teacher has taught me that a teacher, in spite of all training to the contrary, just naturally thinks of a large class collectively rather than individually, excepting cases of marked personality good or bad. The average child needs individual attention once in a while.

As a mother I keep watch of just what the teacher is trying to accomplish, and if my child is not grasping the essential thought, I help her. Sometimes it is necessary for me to confer with her teacher as to her method and purpose. Undoubtedly these talks between mother and teacher cause the teacher to think of my child as an individual.

A friend of mine had a child in the first grade who was receiving very poor grades and apparently was not learning anything about reading. My friend went to the teacher and asked how she might help. She was invited to visit the class of phonetics. It was her first experience with the subject, but she learned enough at that one visit to help her child with it. And knowing her child as only a mother can, she saw what the handicap was. The next report card showed superior grades, and best of all, the child could pick up any child's book and pick out the sound of the words for herself.

(Mrs.) F. L. G.

Elk City, Kan.

Dear Friends:

Coöperation is the word, but children do not understand it, so I have substituted the more familiar word of "friendship" to use with my children in regard to their relationships with their teachers, and I find it works miracles.

By teaching them to regard their teachers as friends, there is no sense of fear or awe, neither is there disregard for their superior's positions. I have tried to explain fully and patiently how the teachers are there for a friendly purpose, to help, instruct and point the ways of learning, on a road which everyone must travel in order to become fitted to take his place in the grown-up world. By this friendship attitude a sense of personal nearness and real understanding is established.

I invite the teachers into my home occasionally, that they may glimpse the child's environment and home life, explaining some little personal habits of this particular child which might otherwise have been puzzling. I visit the schoolroom often, listening to recitations and becoming acquainted in my own mind with the other children whom my children must associate with each day. I sometimes drop in after school hours to have a little friendly chat with the teachers alone. Always I try to give them the idea that I am their friend, working by their side toward a universal goal.

I never, never take my child's side in an argument, no matter how right I feel his side may be. I leave it open for explanation and go about immediately finding that explanation. Usually it works out smoothly in the end for all parties and can generally be traced to a misunderstanding on somebody's part.

So my children love their teachers, feel they are quite near and dear and strive earnestly to follow their rules and requests, not for fear of punishment but by the reason of love and a better sense of friendship.

(Mrs.) O. M. P.

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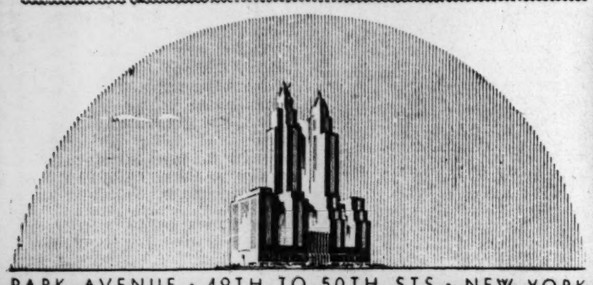

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Electrical Musical Instruments

★ ★ ★

Big Feature of Berlin Radio Show Exhibits Is Competitor of Organ, Violin, Piano and Voice

★ ★ ★

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Berlin

MEN bent intently over small black boxes, pressed with much feeling on narrow metal strips, with half closed eyes manipulated little knobs and made appealing gestures before shining rods as the first orchestra composed entirely of electrical instruments performed at the Berlin radio show.

Wires hung from violin and cello. Numerous orifices gaped in the background pouring forth music. Soft singing strains floated through the room, swelling to stupendous volume. Organ music, exuberant flutes, triumphant trumpets, the rumble of big drums. And above all floated what appeared to be a sweet human voice.

Here the invasion of electricity into music was shown. It is applied in two ways. The first is in connection with existing instruments, demonstrated by two grand pianos, a violin and a cello. The second was an independent producer of music. To this class belong the "Trautonium," "Helertion" and the famous Theremin "ether music" instrument.

In the first group the vibrations of the string struck by the hammer or touched by the bow no longer set up audible vibrations against a sounding board but cause a weak alternating current of equal frequency in little electro-magnets. This is conducted to a loudspeaker where it is amplified.

With this system tonal impurities can be eliminated. Each instrument can be given a most exquisite tone color. A piano can be made to sound like an organ. One is no longer dependent on the somewhat crude composition of wood or brass for magnifying the sound. And yet the musician may be disconcerted when he beholds a cello without a soundboard and views a violin—that most human instrument—shackled by an electric wire and dominated by an electric switch.

The second class embodies a complete departure from the ordinary ways of causing the air to vibrate for the purpose of tone production. Instead of the scratch of the bow, the thump of the piano's hammer, or the breath of the trumpeter, the far more delicate and variable vibrations of radio circuits are employed.

These instruments are no longer bound to a special tone color by the structure of their materials, such as gut, fiber or brass. The electrical circuit constants and the loudspeaker supersede such restrictions. The vibrations are caused with a minimum of material interference. The Trautonium, for example, can play like an organ, a violin, cello, trumpet, drum, and has a characteristic sob all its own. It is sold for 700 marks.

But even these instruments are limited in one way. They are single-voice instruments, like a violin with only one string. In the Helertion an attempt has been made to combine four voices but this necessitates playing on four long strips of metal called manuals, which is no easy task.

The interior of these instruments consists of valves or tubes, coils, switches, wires and rheostats. The musician must change his concepts and become something of a radio engineer. The eye must accustom itself to an orchestra of little boxes with knobs, and cables which look most unmusic-like.

The process of de-materialization, however, is progressing. Already there exists an instrument which is played by light and shadow. But the most ethereal of all is the "singing flame" which listed itself among the music reproducing instruments without asking permission. Nobody had expected it, nobody had ever intended to produce it. It just shot out of the 15-kilowat ultra short wave television transmitter shown in another part of the radio show and commenced to reproduce voices and music.

This transmitter is said to be the most powerful ever built for ultra short wave television. Germany's television apparatus, as shown at the exhibition, is now capable of transmitting and receiving 25 pictures a second which are split up into 20,000 points, enabling reasonably clear reproduction. Last year, only 10,000 points were achieved. One factory even shows a "spiral-mirror" capable of 40,000 points.

As the transmittance of films has reached a certain degree of perfection one company has produced a moving picture camera-television combination. The scene is "shot" by the camera. The film runs through a developer and from there directly into the transmitter. The audience at the other end views the scene 15 seconds later.

In the ordinary broadcasting section of the show special efforts of radio set builders were noticeable to facilitate the tuning-in of stations. The A. E. G. (German General Electric Company), for instance, has affixed the station names to a glass plate behind which a strip of light moves illuminating only the name of the incoming station. In order to simplify the "sign board" the owner affixes the names himself, choosing only those stations he ordinarily wishes to hear. One company shows a set for only $70 which brings in American stations.

Many voice recording devices were shown ranging around $25 in price making it possible for most homes to add a voice album of the family and friends to the customary snapshot album.

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New Zealanders Study Maori Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Of recent years there has been a marked increase in the interest taken by New Zealanders in Maori history and legend and the preservation of Maori records. According to Bishop F. A. Bennett, Bishop of Ao-tea-roa, the first man of Maori blood to be elevated to the Episcopal bench, there is a danger of the welfare of the race being neglected. At any rate, in an address to the New Zealand Club in Wellington, he pleaded for more interest in Maori welfare and less concern for curios and myths. "We want your sympathy, we want your coöperation, and we want you to feel interested in us as a people," said Bishop Bennett. "We do not want you to spend your time over Maori curios and myths. We want your interest in something more important than that—the welfare of the live Maoris."

At the same time the Bishop paid a glowing tribute to the British handling of the Maori problem. Of all the gems in the British Crown, the one that shone brightest was the wonderful way in which the Empire had molded, fashioned and developed its native races. A highly placed officer in the American Navy had told him on the last visit of the American fleet to New Zealand that, notwithstanding the beautiful scenery and other remarkable features of the Dominion, the most wonderful thing to him was the harmony that existed between the Maoris and the Europeans.

BRITISH PIGS SENT TO SWISS BREEDER

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—In order to strengthen the herd of one of Switzerland's principal breeders a shipment of British "large white" pigs has been made which brings the total number of pigs of this breed exported this year to 69.

Since the beginning of the year the National Pig Breeders' Association has issued nearly 90 pedigree export certificates for pigs shipped to countries as far apart as Poland and Brazil, Hungary and Kenya. Belgium, France, Italy, Roumania, Holland, South Africa, Japan, Uruguay and Jamaica have also received consignments of large white, middle white, Tamworth, Wessex, and Berkshire pigs.

FRANCE TRIES PLAN FOR TRADE COLLEGE

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—A French version of the business administration schools which have now become a regular part of the educational system of the United States and some other countries has been established here recently.

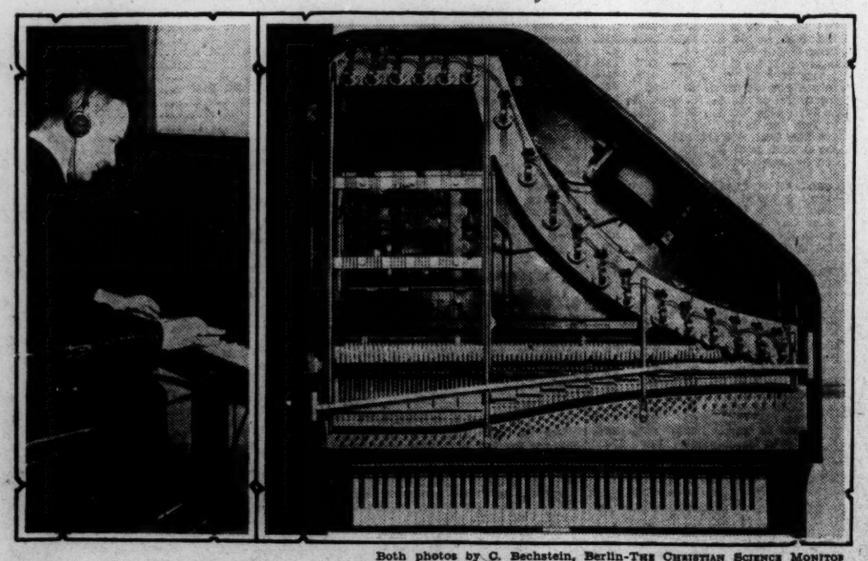
Filling the gap that existed in France between the technical or secretarial schools and the liberal arts course of the universities, the new institution, known as the "Ecole d'Application Commerciale et Administrative," has as its goal the training of assistants to the manager or president of large businesses.

NEW FRENCH SUBMARINE

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—France's largest submarine, the Surcouf, left Cherbourg on Oct. 4 for its first cruise, which is expected to last 38 days and cover 4200 miles. The Surcouf, which is equipped with a hydroplane, is said to have a cruising range of 10,000 miles. Its present trip will be to Konakry, in French Guinea, and return.

New Radio Piano Can Be Played to One's Self



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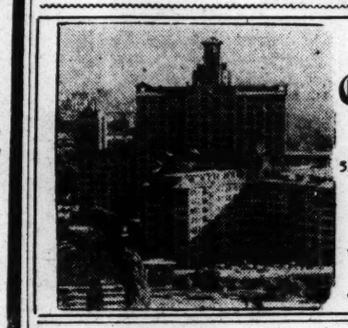

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STOCK MARKET TRADERS TAKE TO SIDE LINES

Price Movement Narrow and Irregular—Small Business Volume

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Stock traders all but suspended operations in today's market, awaiting the action of the United States Steel directors on that company's preferred dividend after the close of the trading session.

The list moved narrowly in one of the dullest sessions of the year, but developed a somewhat heavy tone as the session wore on.

Prices crept slowly upward in the later dealings, and earlier losses of 1 to 3 points were largely erased as the market entered the final half hour of trading.

Volume approximated 600,000 shares. U. S. Steel, both common and preferred recovered their earlier setbacks of a point or so, the preferred stock moving fractionally ahead on the day.

American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, American Can and Case were fractionally lower. Southern Pacific gained slightly, and New York Central was steady and International Business Machines was soggy, breaking 3 points.

Steel Deficit Indicated

Wall Street was reconciled to an unsatisfactory quarterly earnings statement from United States Steel, as statisticians calculated that the rate of operations indicated another large deficit. Opinion as to probable action on the preferred dividend was decidedly mixed, but brokerage quarters were inclined to lean to the view that the regular $7 dividend rate would be maintained, or that it would be cut to $5.

A slump in the wheat market was a depressing factor in shares. Commodity price indices indicate that the trend has been downward for about six weeks, and it had been the improvement in commodities that provided one of the principal bullish arguments in stocks during the July to September rally. Wall Street was particularly concerned as to the possible effect of the slump in the pound sterling upon world commodity levels. Chicago wheat was depressed by a sharp break at Winnipeg.

Selling of the biscuit stocks may have been partly in response to Loose Wiles quarterly earnings report, showing net of 23 cents a share, or less than half the current quarterly dividend of 50 cents. National Biscuit, reporting several days ago, showed 55 cents of its quarterly dividend to 70 cents, earned.

The Federal Reserve Board's consolidated statement of weekly reporting member banks in 101 leading cities, as of Oct. 19, showed further gains in investments and deposits. Loans decreased $2,000,000. Investments were up $142,000,000, of which increase $131,000,000 consisted of additional purchases of government bonds. Deposits gained substantially—$73,000,000 for net demand, $32,000,000 for time, and $48,000,000 for government deposits. Member bank balances with the Reserve banks gained $72,000,000, while borrowings from the Federal Reserve declined $13,000,000.

Bond Market Quiet

The bond market continued to follow an erratic and dull course today, foreign and domestic influences apparently acting as deterrents to any pronounced upward movement.

Reverberations of the flopping British pound sterling made for uneasiness in the foreign section, and the side lines were the favorite position of the most important followers of senior securities.

Bonds seemingly ignored the growing traffic of a number of the Class 1 railroads and the increased investments and deposits reported by members of the Federal Reserve. General business was rather spotty and various third-quarter earnings statements did not make very pleasant reading.

Most utilities and industrials were either unchanged or held to a fractional range. Moderate improvement, however, was shown by issues of Chile Copper, Cincinnati Gas, Consolidated Gas, Detroit Edison and Texas Corporation.

The carrier department was irregular. Nickel Plate 6s, which rallied substantially yesterday, were under pressure and gave up some of their previous recovery. Small gains were recorded by some loans of Erie, Illinois Central and Missouri Pacific. Issues of New York Central, Alleghany Corporation and Chicago & North Western eased.

Foreign government bonds were moderately reactionary. British 5½s sagged in rather heavy trading. The Argentines dropped a portion of their previous rally and the Australians were heavy. The Belgians advanced, as did some of the Germans and Brazilians.

The majority of United States Government obligations held to an extremely narrow range.

GRAIN PRICES NEAR THE RECORD LOWS

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (AP)—Indications that Canadian Government support had been abruptly withdrawn from the Winnipeg wheat market plunged Chicago wheat values down late today to within a fraction of the all-time bottom record.

Brokers said little or no new purchase orders were coming into the Chicago wheat pit, and that small transient rallies were due almost entirely to buying for previous sellers who could collect a profit. Meanwhile, liquidating offers were persistent, and talk was heard that lowering of prices at Winnipeg was an effort to hold the world wheat export trade for Canada until the new Argentine crop started to compete seriously.

Oats and rye, as well as wheat and corn, smashed season low-price records.

Wheat closed shaky, 2¼-2⅜ cents under yesterday's finish, corn ⅝-1⅜ down, oats ⅜-½ off, and provisions unchanged to 5 cents lower.

A. C. LAWRENCE LEATHER CO.

PEABODY, Mass., Oct. 25—The A. C. Lawrence Leather Company is now employing 800 more than last summer. Production has increased on most all lines of leather. The coat leather department is now on overtime.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 25	Oct. 24
9½	1⅝	..	Adams Express	700	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5½
73	22	5	Adams Exp pf	10	56	56	56	..
14	9½	..	Addressograph	100	11	11	11	..
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
63½	30⅞	3¶	Air Reduction	1700	55	54⅜	54½	54½
16⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	2100	11½	11	11½	11¼
3⅝	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	400	1½	1½	1½	1½
88¼	42½	6§	Allied Chem	3400	72⅝	70½	71½	71½
15⅝	4	..	Allis Chalmers	300	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7½
22¾	12	2	Amerada	400	19¾	19½	19½	19½
15½	3½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	8	8	8	7¾
22½	5	..	Am Bank Note	400	12¼	12	12¼	12¼
73⅞	29⅝	4	Am Can	4300	51¼	49¾	50	50½
129	93½	7	Am Can pf	400	117½	116	116	118
17	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	8¾	8	8	..
37⅝	18	3¶	Am Chicle	400	34¼	34¼	34¼	..
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	1100	7½	7¼	7⅜	7⅝
6⅞	1	..	Am Hide & L	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
21⅝	6¾	2	Am Ice	400	6¾	6½	6¾	6¾
12	2½	..	Am International	1100	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
49	19	7	Am Loco pf	400	27⅝	27	27⅛	27⅜
1¾	1	..	Am Mach & M ct	200	1	1	1	..
9¼	1½	..	Am Metal	200	5	5	5	..
32	6½	..	Am Metal 6%	400	20½	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
12¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	1400	9⅜	9	9	9
12¼	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	2400	7½	7¼	7¼	7¼
18½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	1400	10¾	10	10	10⅛
29¼	13⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	..
27¼	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1300	15	13¾	14	14½
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	45	45	45	45¾
15⅛	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7
36¾	20	2½¶	Am Stores	100	32	32	32	..
90	45	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	75	75	75	..
137⅞	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	5100	103	101	102	102⅜
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	400	22	21⅛	21⅛	22
75	26	6	Am Wat pf 6	100	52½	52½	52½	..
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	100	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	18½
10	1⅜	..	Am Woolen	200	5½	5½	5½	..
39⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	25⅝
19⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	2100	9⅛	8¾	8¾	9⅛
15½	7	1	Archer Daniels	100	12	11	11	..
2	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
15⅞	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	100	7½	7½	7½	..
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	6⅛	6	6	..
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	3400	42	40⅝	41¾	41¼
44	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	400	20½	20¼	20½	20
21⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	1100	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	16¼
89½	45½	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	67	65½	65½	67⅛
151¾	28¾	4§	Auburn Auto	3100	42½	40½	40½	42
17¾	1	1	Austin Nichols A	20	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	..
7⅜	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	2100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
			—B—					
12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	400	5⅜	5¼	5¼	6
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1400	12	11¼	11⅞	11¾
35¾	4½	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	21	21	21	..
91	50	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	82	82	82	..
30	10	6½	Barker Bros pf	10	11	11	11	..
7	3⅛	..	Barnsdall A	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
43½	13	..	Beatrice Cream	400	12⅝	12½	12½	12⅝
62⅜	11⅜	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
11¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	2100	10½	9¾	10	10¼
24⅞	5¾	..	Best & Co	100	13	12	12	12½
29⅝	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	2400	17¾	16⅝	17⅛	16¾
74	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	400	35	34	34¾	35
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10½
43½	20	2	Borden	1100	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	26½
14¼	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	200	8⅜	8	8	8½
11¾	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	100	5	5	5	5
50¼	11⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	700	21	20½	20¾	21
26	23	3	Brown Shoe	100	30	30	30	..
2⅛	½	..	Bruns Terminal	100	¾	¾	¾	..
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	100	2½	2½	2½	2¼
13¼	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	400	8½	8½	8½	8½
21¾	3½	..	Bush Terminal	100	5	5	5	..
65	7¼	..	Bush Term deb	20	12⅛	12	12	..
2	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	1	⅞	1	..
			—C—					
19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	200	9½	9½	9½	..
1⅛	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	3⅜	3½	3½	..
20⅝	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	5000	14	13½	13½	13⅝
9½	2⅛	..	Capital Admin	600	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5¼
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	15000	40¼	37⅝	38⅛	39⅛
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	500	8⅛	7¾	7¾	8
12⅝	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	200	7	7	7	7⅛
7½	1¾	..	Celotex Co pf	100	2½	2½	2½	..
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	800	7¾	7	7⅝	7
30⅛	16½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	300	24	24	24	25
20¾	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1000	13¾	13½	13¾	13½
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	8000	23¼	22	22¼	22⅛
5⅜	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	600	7⅞	7½	7⅞	8
4½	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	800	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝
31	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Is & P	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
8	1½	..	Childs Company	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	6000	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	13½
68	45¼	6½	City Ice & F pf	130	46⅛	46	46	..
60	60	3.20	Cleve & Pitts	10	60	60	60	..
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	85	84⅛	85	..
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
30	8	..	Colo & So 1pf	60	12	12	12	..
14⅞	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	7	7	7	7⅛
21	4¾	1	Columbia Gas	30	12¾	12¾	12½	12¾
79⅞	40	6	Columbia G pf A	100	69¾	69¾	69¾	..
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	400	26	25½	25¾	26
21¼	11½	1¾	Comm Cred pf 7%	60	19	19	19	19
72¾	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	72	72	72	72⅛
28	11¾	3	Comm Cred A	400	25	24⅞	25	24½
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	400	22½	22¼	22¼	22¾
101	88	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	10	100	100	100	100
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	800	9¼	8¾	9	9
5⅛	1⅝	..	Comwlth & So	1500	3⅛	3	3	3
63½	27⅞	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	400	50	49	49⅛	49½
12¼	6½	2	Congoleum Nairn	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	400	8	7⅝	8	7¾
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	5000	56¾	55⅛	55½	56
10⅞	4¾	1	Consol Laundries	300	5	5	5	5⅛
9	4	..	Consol Oil	200	6⅜	6½	6⅝	6⅜
1⅜	¼	..	Consol Textile	200	½	½	½	⅝
8	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	100	4½	4½	4½	4¾
1⅜	½	..	Cont Baking B	200	¾	¾	¾	..
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	1000	32¼	31⅞	32	31¾
8½	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	300	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	..
3¾	⅝	..	Cont Motors	200	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
9⅜	3⅝	..	Cont Oil	800	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5¾
55⅜	24¾	3	Corn Products	1000	49	48⅝	49	49½
138	59½	7	Corn Prod pf	100	140	140	140	..
7⅜	1½	..	Coty	200	4	4	4	4
26½	13½	2*	Cream of Wheat	300	23	23	23	..
15⅛	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	100	14	14	14	14
3⅞	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	1½	1½	1½	..
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	28	28	28	28
3¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	500	2⅛	2	2	2
76	49¼	8	Cushman 8%	10	61½	60½	60½	..
			—D—					
9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	500	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	100	60	60	60	..
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	12500	30	28⅝	29	29¼
19⅛	12	1	Diamond Match	300	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	..
26	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	200	25¾	25¾	25¾	6
12¼	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	800	11⅜	11⅛	11*	11½
18½	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	200	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	..
18⅜	5	.75	Douglas A	500	11⅞	11½	11⅞	11¼
59¾	22	2	du Pont de Nem	15000	34	32⅝	33¼	32½
105⅛	80¾	6	du Pont deb	100	98	98	98	98½
98⅛	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	98	98	98	..
			—E—					
6⅛	1	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	4	4	4	..
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	500	50	49½	49½	49¾
9⅞	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	5¾	5½	5½	..
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Apto-Lite	500	16¾	16	16¼	16½
16	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	200	7⅝	7½	7½	7¾
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	26	26	26	..
55½	8⅜	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	21½	21	21	21⅞
19	12	1½	Equitable Off Blg	200	13½	13½	13½	..
15⅞	2⅝	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	7½	7½	7½	..
2½	½	..	Evans Products	100	1	1	1	..
			—F—					
6⅛	2¾	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	3½	3½	3½	..
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	300	4	3⅞	3⅞	..
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	14¾	14	14½	..
94	21	6½	Filene's pf	20	83	83	83	..
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	500	12⅛	12	12	12
68	45	6	Firestone TR pf	100	55	55	55	..
54¼	35	2½	First Nat Stores	300	48¼	48	48	49
¾	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	700	¼	⅛	⅛	⅛
2⅜	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	100	¼	¼	¼	⅜
22⅜	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	200	18¾	18	18½	18
5⅞	1	..	Fox Film A	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝
26⅞	10	2	Freeport Texas	500	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜
			—G—					
17⅛	5¾	..	Gamewell	10	10	10	10	10
5½	½	..	Gen Am Inv	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	100	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
5	⅛	..	Gen Cable	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
26⅛	8⅛	.40	Gen Electric	4600	15⅜	14⅞	15	14⅞
11⅞	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	700	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11½
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	1400	28½	27⅝	27¾	28½
2¾	⅝	6	Gen Gas & E A	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
24⅞	..	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	13	13	13	14
30	5¼	7	Gen Gas & E 7% A	40	25	25	25	..
25	18½	2.06	Gen Ital Edison	100	22½	22½	22½	..
48½	28	3	Gen Mills	100	41	41	41	41½
24⅝	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	6700	12¾	12	12¼	12⅝
87¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	74½	74⅛	74⅛	75½
9	4	..	Gen Out Ad A	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
7⅛	1	..	Gen Pub Service	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	600	15¾	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
3⅝	¾	..	Gimbel Bros	200	2	2	2	..
31	8	..	Gimbel Bros pf	300	9	8	8	10
8	2⅜	..	Goebel (Adolf)	200	5	4⅞	5	..
20⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	600	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
98½	70	6	Gold Dust pf	100	98½	98½	98½	..
12⅞	2¼	..	Goodrich	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
29¾	5½	..	Goodyear	900	14	13⅞	14	14
20⅞	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	100	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	22
4⅝	1	..	Graham Paige	400	2	1⅞	2	2
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	200	21½	21⅛	21⅛	23
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	1300	12¼	11¾	11¾	11¾
12	3¼	..	Great West Sug	100	6½	6½	6½	..
2¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	⅛	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	½	½	½	½
8	3	..	Guan Sug pf	10	5½	5½	5½	..
			—H—					
28	19	1¾	Hack W pf A	10	26	26	26	..
4¼	¼	..	Hahn Dept Sto	600	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
28	7⅛	..	Hahn D S pf	300	16	16	16	..
83	42½	6*	Hershey Choc	100	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	55¾
18½	7⅛	..	Holland Furnace	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
131⅛	110	10b	Homestake M	200	127	124	127	..
28¼	8¾	..	Houston Oil	600	14	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
5⅜	1⅝	..	Houston Oil new	100	3	3	3	2⅞
57⅝	42¼	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	51½	51½	51½	..
16½	5	.40	Howe Sound	200	7¼	7	7	7
30¾	8	3½	Hudson & Man	400	18	17⅞	18	..
11¾	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	300	5⅛	5	5	5¼
			—I—					
24⅞	4¾	..	Ill Central	2100	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	14¼
40	7⅛	2	Indus Rayon	200	24½	24⅛	24⅛	24½
44⅞	14¾	2	Ingersoll-Rand	500	29⅛	29¼	28¼	28½
27⅞	10	..	Inland Steel	100	15	15	15	..
7¾	¾	..	Inspiration Cop	500	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	3¼
8⅛	3¼	..	Insuranshare Del	600	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
2⅞	1	..	Insuranshare Md	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
14⅜	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
3½	¼	..	Int Agr Corp	200	1	1	1	..
117	52½	6¶	Int Business M	2600	87½	84	84½	87½
18¾	3⅝	..	Int Cement	100	8½	8½	8½	9
1⅞	½	..	Int Combustion	100	¾	¾	¾	..
34½	10⅜	1.20	Int Harvester	4600	21⅜	20	20⅜	20⅝
11⅝	2⅝	..	Int Hydroelec	300	6	5¾	5⅞	5½

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 25	Oct. 24
4¼	⅝	..	Int Merc Marine	200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	..
12⅛	3½	..	Int Nickel	600	8	7⅝	7¾	8
86	50	7	Int Nickel pf	100	70	70	70	..
4⅜	½	..	Int Pap&Pow A	500	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
12⅜	2	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	200	4¼	4	4	..
15¾	2⅝	..	Int Tel & Tel	7100	9⅜	8¾	9	9⅛
52½	18	7	Interst Dept pf xw	30	34	32⅛	32⅛	..
			—J—					
35	15⅛	4	Jewel Tea	200	26	25½	26	24½
35⅝	10	..	Johns Manville	4100	21¾	20	20⅛	21⅛
			—K—					
14⅜	4¾	..	Kayser (J) & Co	300	8¾	8	8	8¼
4¼	⅞	..	Kelsey Hayes W	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10⅜	2¾	..	Kelvinator Corp	200	4¼	4	4	4⅛
19¼	4⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	2400	10⅜	10	10	10⅛
5	½	..	Kinney & Co*	100	3	3	3	..
19	6⅝	1	Kresge	300	10½	10½	10½	10¾
9⅛	⅛	..	Kreuger & Toll	4100	¼	¼	¼	¼
18⅞	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
			—L—					
75	47	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	80	59	59	59	55
4¾	1	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	2½	2½	2½	..
29¼	5	..	Lehigh Val RR	200	15	14½	14½	..
51⅞	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	500	40½	40¼	40¼	41
9⅜	3¾	..	Libbey-Owens-F	100	6	6	6	..
22	9	2	Liquid Carbonic	500	13¾	13	13	14
37¾	13¼	4¶	Loew's Inc	2400	26½	25⅞	26	26½
36⅜	16½	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	1200	21	19⅝	20	21
38¼	7½	..	Louisville & N	200	20	20	20	20
			—M—					
18¾	13	1½	McIntyre Porcu	200	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17½
62¼	28	4	McKeesport Tin	400	43⅜	43¼	43¼	44⅛
28¾	10	1	Mack Trucks	200	20	19½	19½	19¾
60½	17	3§	Macy (RH) & Co	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¾
4½	2⅛	..	Madison Sq Gar	1000	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
13¾	4½	.50	Magma Copper	200	7	7	7	7
46⅜	9	7	Man Elv gtd	30	12½	12½	12½	10¼
9	3½	..	Man Shirt	200	5	5	5	5
14⅜	6½	.80	Marine Mid	1300	10¼	9⅞	10¼	10½
13¾	5¾	1	Marlin-Rockwell	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
13½	3	..	Marshall Field	300	7⅝	7½	7⅝	8
20⅞	9	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	700	14	14	14	14⅛
8⅞	3¾	..	Mid-Cont Pet	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
13	1¼	..	Mo Kan & Tex	300	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
24	3¼	..	Mo K&T pf	600	16	14⅝	14⅝	16⅞
11	½	..	Mo Pacific	200	5	4¾	4¾	..
26	2½	..	Mo Pacific pf	600	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
30¾	13⅜	1¼	Monsanto Chem	500	24⅞	24½	24½	25
16½	3½	..	Montgom Ward	9100	11¾	10¾	11	11¼
29⅜	7⅜	2	Motor Products	400	15½	14½	15½	15⅛
13⅝	2	..	Mullins Mfg	100	6½	6½	6½	..
9⅞	2⅛	..	Murray Body	400	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
			—N—					
19¾	8	1	Nash Motors	200	13½	12⅞	13⅜	12¾
5¼	1¼	..	Nat Acme	100	2½	2½	2½	..
46⅞	20¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	4500	37¼	35½	36¼	37¼
18¾	6½	..	Nat-Cash Reg	400	10¼	10	10	..
31⅜	14⅜	2	Nat Dairy Prod	1400	17¼	17	17¼	17¼
2⅛	¼	..	Nat Dept Stores	200	¾	⅝	⅝	..
125	87	7	Nat Lead pf A	10	102	102	102	102
33⅞	13½	.50	Nat Steel	100	23½	23½	23½	..
20⅜	6⅜	1	Nat Pow & Lt	900	14¼	14	14¼	14
19⅞	4½	..	Nat Surety	100	9	9	9	..
36⅝	8¾	..	NY Central	11000	23¼	22¼	22¾	22¾
15⅝	2	..	NY C & StL pf	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¼
31⅜	6	..	NY NH & H	700	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛
15¾	3⅝	..	NY Ont & W	400	8½	8¼	8½	..
6¼	1¾	..	NY Shipbldg	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
109⅛	90	7	NY Steam 7%	10	108	108	108	..
99	70	6	NY Steam 6%	10	99¾	99¾	99¾	98
21⅜	10¾	.50	Noranda M	400	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝
43¼	13¾	10a	North American	1400	28½	27½	28	28¼
5¾	1¼	..	No Am Aviation	4700	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
25⅜	5½	..	Northern Pacific	1400	17⅛	16¼	16½	17¼
2½	¾	..	Norwalk Tire	100	1½	1½	1½	..
			—O—					
11	5	.20c	Ohio Oil	1400	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	9⅛
4	½	6	Oliver Farm Eq	300	1½	1½	1½	1½
22½	9	1	Otis Elevator	300	11⅞	11½	11⅞	11½
20⅜	3⅛	..	Otis Steel ppf	50	9⅞	8½	8½	..
31½	12	2	Owens Ill Glass	500	30	29	29	29¼
			—P—					
37	16⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	600	26¾	25½	25⅝	26¾
47½	20¾	3	Pacific Lighting	400	39	37¼	37¼	39
104¾	53	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	20	76½	76½	76½	..
5¼	1½	..	Packard Motor	1500	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
11½	1½	..	Paramount Pub	4500	3¾	3½	3½	3½
10	2	..	Park & Tilford	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
2	⅜	..	Park Utah	100	1	1	1	..
2	¼	..	Parmalee Trans	100	¾	¾	¾	..
9½	3⅛	..	Patino Mines	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
4¾	¾	..	Peerless Motor	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
32¾	16	1	Penick & Ford	100	28	28	28	..
34½	13	1.80	Penney (JC)	1200	21¾	20⅞	20⅞	21¼
23⅜	6½	..	Pennsylvania RR	2100	14⅜	13¾	14	14⅛
121	39	5	Peoples GasLt&C	200	67	66	66	68
7⅜	3	..	Petroleum	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
11⅝	3⅞	..	Phelps Dodge	300	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
41	18	3	Phila Co 6%	100	32	32	32	..
7⅞	2	..	Phila & Reading	200	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
8⅛	2	..	Phillips Pet	1000	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5½
¾	⅛	..	Pierce Oil	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
40	18	..	Pitts Coal pf	100	22	22	22	..
24¾	9½	..	Pitts Steel pf	10	21	21	21	..
44	14	..	Pitts United pf	10	23½	23½	23½	..
12½	9½	1	Plymouth Oil	200	9¼	9⅛	9¼	..
42¾	19⅞	2*	Procter & Gam	1300	30⅛	29¼	29¼	30⅜
69	28	3.20	Public Service	1000	46½	45½	45¾	44¾
90⅞	62	5	Pub Serv 5%	300	83	82½	83	..
94	83	5	Pub Serv E&G pf	100	99	99	99	..
28	10½	3	Pullman	600	20½	19½	19¾	20½
6½	2⅞	..	Pure Oil	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
15⅞	4⅜	1	Purity Bakeries	200	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7½
			—R—					
13½	2½	..	Radio Corp Amer	4500	7¼	6¾	6¾	7
23⅜	3⅞	..	Radio pf B	300	12	11	11¼	11½
14½	4	..	RR Securities	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	..
8½	2⅛	..	Real Silk Hosiery	100	5	5	5	5
30	7	..	Real Silk H pf	10	21½	21½	21½	21½
7½	1	..	Remington Rand	600	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞
3⅞	1½	..	Reo Motors	100	2	2	2	2
13⅞	1⅞	..	Republic I & S	900	7⅜	7	7	7
11⅞	5⅝	1	Reynolds Metal	200	8½	8⅜	8⅜	..
23¾	12½	.80½e	Royal Dutch	300	18½	18	18	17¾
			—S—					
59¼	30⅛	5	Safeway Stores	400	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	50
99	69	7	Safeway S 7%	20	98	98	98	98
17¾	4⅞	..	St Joseph Lead	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
6⅜	⅝	..	StL & SF	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
7⅜	1¼	..	Savage Arms	300	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	..
17½	6⅞	.40	Seaboard Oil	200	13½	13	13⅛	13
37⅜	9⅞	..	Sears Roebuck	2200	19⅝	18½	18½	19
5⅜	1½	..	Servel Inc	400	2⅛	2	2⅛	2¼
12¾	5	.50	Shattuck (FG)	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
8¾	2½	..	Shell Union Oil	300	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅞
13⅜	2¾	..	Simmons	500	8¼	7½	7½	8
7½	3¼	..	Simms Petroleum	100	5½	5½	5½	..
7½	2½	..	Snider Packing	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
67	35	5.50	Solvay Am pf ww	500	62	62	62	..
12¼	5¼	.80	Socony Vacuum	2000	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9¾
32¾	15¾	2	So Calif Edison	600	26	25	25½	26
37⅝	6½	..	Southern Pacific	5800	20¼	19	19¼	19⅜
18¾	4½	.40	So P Rico Sugar	300	15½	15	15¼	14¾
18½	2½	..	Southern Ry	400	8⅝	8	8	8¼
23¾	3	..	Southern Ry pf	100	10	10	10	9¾
5	1	..	Sparks Withing	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
1¾	¼	..	Spear & Co	100	½	½	½	½
17⅞	8⅜	1.20	Stand Brands	300	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
34⅛	7⅜	2	Stand Gas & El	200	16⅜	15¾	15⅞	16
41¼	9¼	4	Stand G&E pf	300	26	25	25¼	25
75	28	7	Stand G&E 7%	100	44	44	44	48
31⅞	15⅛	2	Stand Oil Calif	500	24¾	24½	24¾	25
16½	7	..	Stand Oil Kan	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
37⅜	19⅞	2¶	Stand OilNJ	6500	29⅞	29	29½	29⅜
2¼	¼	..	Sterling Secur	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
8½	1⅞	..	Stewart Warner	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
17¼	4⅝	.50	Stone & Webster	600	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9
13¾	2½	..	Studebaker	1400	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
2	¼	..	Superior Oil	100	¾	¾	¾	..
9¼	2¼	..	Superior Steel	100	5½	5½	5½	..
			—T—					
18¼	9¼	1	Texas Corp	7800	13	12⅝	13	12⅞
26¾	12	2	Texas Gulf Sul	600	20⅞	20½	20½	21
4	1½	..	Texas & Pac Coal	100	2	2	2	..
8½	2½	..	Texas & P Land	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
16¾	10	1	Third Nat Inv	200	16	16	16	..
10	2¾	..	Thompson Prod	200	5	4½	4½	..
5⅜	2	..	Tide Water Asso	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
6¾	2	..	Timken-Detroit	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
23	7¾	1	Timken Roller	700	14	14	14	14
7⅛	2⅛	..	Transamerica	2200	5	4¾	4¾	4⅞
5½	1½	..	Tri Continental	1700	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
72	42	6	Tri Cont pf	100	61	61	61	..
31½	19⅜	2.50	Trico Products	600	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	..
			—U—					
24⅜	7⅜	½	Underwd El Fish	200	15	15	15	..
11⅝	5½	..	Union Bag & P	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
36⅝	15½	1.20	Union Carbide	1700	24¼	23¼	23¼	23⅜
15⅝	8	1	Union Oil Calif	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
94½	27¾	6	Union Pacific	9600	63¾	62¼	63¼	62⅞
34¾	6½	..	United Air & Tr	34200	24⅛	22⅜	22⅞	23⅜
57½	30¼	3	United A&T pf	100	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	54½
28½	11	2	United Biscuit	200	18¼	17⅜	17⅜	18⅜
18	6⅝	..	United Carbon	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
14	3½	.40	United Corp	7800	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8⅜
39⅜	20	3	United Corp pf	600	32½	32	32	32¾
32⅜	10¼	2	United Fruit	500	19⅝	19¼	19⅛	19⅛
22	9¼	1.20	United Gas Im	1400	18¼	17¾	17¾	18⅛
93½	64½	6½	United P Dye pf	150	90	90	90	..
6¼	1⅜	..	US & For Sec	1300	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
27	10½	1.60	US Gypsum	200	22½	22¼	22½	22¾
105	84⅞	7	US Gypsum pf	100	103	103	103	..
36¼	13¼	..	US Indus Alco	700	23⅜	23¼	23¼	23⅜
16	3¼	..	US Leather A	600	8½	8½	8½	8½
70⅛	44¼	7	US Leather ppf	100	60	60	60	..
22¾	10	1	US Smelt R & M	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
52⅝	21¼	..	US Steel	32800	35⅞	34½	34⅞	35⅜
113	51½	7	US Steel pf	3800	74½	72	72	73½
10⅜	1½	..	Utilities P&LtA	2100	4	3¾	3¾	4
			—V—					
23¾	5¼	..	Vanadium	1500	12¾	12½	12½	12¾
34⅞	7¼	..	Vulcan Detin	50	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17
			—W—					
4¼	⅞	..	Wabash RR	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
6	1	..	Wabash pf A	400	2½	2½	2½	..
10¼	2¼	..	Ward Baking A	100	3	3	3	..
4½	½	..	Warner Bros A	1200	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
8⅜	1¼	..	Warren Bros	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
17½	2	..	Warren cv pf	50	10	10	10	..
20	8⅛	1	Wesson Oil	200	12¼	12	12	12
50	12⅜	..	Westn Union	3600	28	27	27⅜	28
43½	15⅝	..	Westing Elec	13800	26¼	25	25⅛	25⅝
24	20¾	..	White Motor ct	300	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	23
27⅛	6	..	White Motor	200	23	23	23	23
28½	1	2	White Rock	100	14½	14½	14½	..
8¼	2⅜	..	Wilcox Oil & G	500	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅝
3⅞	⅜	..	Willys-Overland	2300	2⅛	2	2	2
4⅞	1⅜	..	Wilson & Co A	900	4	3⅞	4	3½
31	11	..	Wilson & Co pf	800	17⅛	16½	17⅛	16
45⅝	22	2.40	Woolworth	3800	36½	35¾	35¾	36¼
57	25¼	3	Wrigley	100	36	36	36	..
			—Y—					
15⅛	6½	1	Yale & Towne	100	10	10	10	..
7¾	1⅜	..	Yellow Truck	1600	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞
40⅛	12	..	Yellow Truck pf	100	27¼	27	27¼	..
27¼	4	..	Youngstown	1400	12½	12	12	12

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. aPayable in stock. bPayable in cash or stock. c—Payable in scrip. d—Paid in 1931. e—Paid this year.

LILY-TULIP CUP CORP.

Lily-Tulip Cup Corporation reports for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 net income of $388,940 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equal to $2.05 a share on the 189,545 shares of common. This compares with net income of $618,875 in the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1931, equal, after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred stock, retired Oct. 1, 1931, to $3.15 a share on 189,500 common shares.

PANHANDLE REFINING COMPANY LOSS

Panhandle Producing & Refining Company and subsidiaries for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1932, reports net loss at $52,596 after taxes, depreciation, depletion, amortization, intangible development costs, interest, etc. This compares with net loss of $31,525 in the preceding quarter and a net loss of $94,196 in the September quarter of the previous year.

COLORADO FUEL & IRON

Colorado Fuel & Iron Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1932, net loss of $1,225,355 after taxes, interest, depreciation and provision for exhaustion of minerals, compared with a net loss of $949,251 in the September quarter of the previous year. Nine months' net loss was $2,419,734, compared with a net loss of $1,585,527 in the first nine months of 1931.

AWAIT STEEL'S ACTION TODAY ON DIVIDEND

Financial District Seeks Clue on Board's Opinion on Business Outlook

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Wall Street was tense today, in advance of the quarterly meeting of the directors of the United States Steel Corporation.

"Will Steel pay its regular preferred dividend?" was a question on thousands of lips in the financial district, long before the big corporation's finance committee prepared to meet at 2:30 o'clock, a half hour in advance of the time for the meeting of the full board of directors.

Wall Street was interested in the dividend action as a clue to the board's opinion of the outlook for the remainder of the year, and for early 1933, rather than for any bearing it may have on the past performance of the steel industry, for statisticians calculated in advance that the management would present a report showing a large deficit for the quarter ended Sept. 30.

No corporate news is awaited with keener interest in Wall Street than the quarterly earnings statements and dividend announcements of this giant steel maker. Wall Street often has a fairly decided opinion as to what the dividend action will be, but was extremely uncertain today.

Many quarters were inclined to guess in advance that regular quarterly payment of $1.75 on the preferred stock would be made, in view of the fact that in 31 years of its history, the corporation had not missed a single payment on its preferred stock.

On the other hand, some quarters felt that the payment might be cut to $1.25, while other observers said they would not be surprised if the entire payment were deferred. The dividends, however, are cumulative at the rate of $7 annually, and any back dividends must be made up before anything can be paid on the common stock. Early this year, the directors discontinued payments on the common.

Price Cutting In Newsprint Is Widening

MONTREAL, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Star publishes the following:

"Price cutting in newsprint continues on a widening scale. Price reductions have been made by the Great Lakes Paper Company, and here, it is reported, the ruling price is $40 as compared with the price of $45 a ton reached when International Paper told its clients of readjustments some weeks ago.

"So-called independent producers are offering paper at prices which range from $35 to $45. Profitable operations for the major units are impossible at the lower figure. Observers believe it will be only a matter of a brief period before severe and all-embracing action must be taken.

"The bankers' consolidation committee is scheduled to meet here today for an important session at which the current position of the industry will be reviewed. Here, according to information available today, a pooling arrangement will be proposed by which the major companies will be asked to contribute tonnage to those companies now cutting the price in an attempt to hold prices between $40 and $45 a ton.

"There is considerable opposition to the plan in newsprint circles, although executives are hesitant to express themselves in view of the bankers' position in the negotiations."

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Easy, biscuit issues soft.
Bonds: Irregular; rails heavy.
Curb: Irregular, utilities firm.
Foreign Exchanges: Easy, sterling heavy.
Cotton: Quiet; trade buying; higher cables.
Sugar: Barely steady; easier spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Weak; rains Kansas and Central West; weakness Winnipeg.
Corn: Weak; larger country offerings; weak outside grain markets.
Cattle: Slow, but fully steady.
Hogs: Lower.

Foreign

London—Prices opened easy on the stock exchange following the sharp decline in sterling exchange and the announcement of a new South African loan of £8,000,000 sterling. Prices recovered moderately later, especially transatlantic issues, on more cheerful Paris and New York reports and local repurchases. The closing was steadier. Foreign bonds were weak.

Paris—The firmer tone of principal French securities yesterday induced a betterment in today's prices on the Bourse. Electric and metal shares gained substantially and the market closed firm.

Berlin—Trading was inactive on the Boerse, being influenced by the decline in sterling exchange. The close was weaker.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
December	.47¾	.47¾	.45⅛	.45½	—2¼
May	.52⅞	.53	.50¾	.51	—2⅜
July	.54	.54	.52⅛	.52¼	—2¼
Corn					
December	.25⅛	.25⅛	.24⅛	.24⅛	—1
May	.30	.30⅛	.29	.29⅛	—1⅛
July	.31⅝	[illegible]	.30½	.30½	—1⅜
Oats					
December	.15⅝	[illegible]	.15⅜	.15½	— ½
May	.18¼	.18¼	.17⅞	.17⅞	— ½
Lard					
October	4.22	4.25	4.20	4.22	..
May	4.25	4.25	4.22	4.22	—.03

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.49⅝	.47⅛	.47⅛	—2⅛
December	.50	.47⅛	.48	—2
May	.54½	.51¾	.52⅛	—2⅜

Kansas City Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.41⅝	.39½	.39⅞	—1⅛
May	.46⅛	.44	.44⅛	—1⅛
July	.46⅛	.45⅛	.45⅝	...

New York Curb Market

By the Associated Press

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	1:00
	INDUSTRIALS			
2	Aero Sup B	¾	¾	¾
50	†Ala Pow $6 pf	65	65	65
1	Am Beverage	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1	Am Cap pf	7½	7½	7½
1	Am Cit P&LB	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2	Am Cyan B	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
4	Am Gas & El	27¼	27¼	27¼
7	Am Sup Power	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
5	Anglo-Chi Nit	¼	¼	¼
7	Ark Nat Gas A	2	2	2
1	As G & El A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3	Atlas Corp	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3	Axton Fisher A	56½	56½	56½
	B			
1	Ben Ind Loan	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2	Blue Ridge	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2	Braz T & L	8⅛	8	8
2	Burco War	1/16	1/16	1/16
1	Burma Ltd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
	C			
4	Can Marc Wirel	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
†25	Celanese pf	50¼	50¼	50¼
3	Cen St El	3	3	3
108	Cities Service	4	3⅞	4
2	Cit Serv pf	21	20¼	21
†25	Colum G&E cv pf	85	85	85
3	Comwlth & So war	½	½	½
2	Comm Wat Svc	¾	¾	¾
†50	Cont G & E p pf	59	59	59
5	Cord Corp	4	4	4
1	Creole Pet	2½	2½	2½
2	Cusi Mex	¼	¼	¼
	D			
1	Deere & Co	10	10	10
2	De Forest	⅜	⅜	⅜
2	Dubilier Con	½	½	½
	E			
1	East Gas & F	6¾	6¾	6¾
98	El Bond & Sh	24	23¼	23⅝
2	El Bo & Sh 5 pf	40¾	40¾	40¾
	F			
1	Ford Mot Ltd	3¾	3¾	3¾
	G			
2	Gen Aviation	3	3	3
50	†Gen G&E cv pf B	14	14	14
1	Glen Alden	11½	11½	11½
23	Gold Seal Elec	⅝	1/16	⅝
1	Goldman Sachs	3	3	3
†10	Gt Atl & P nv	141	141	141
†20	Gt A & P 1st pf	118¼	118¼	118¼
	H			
†	Holling Gold	4¾	4¾	4¾
	I			
†25	Ill P&L $6 pf	35½	35½	35½
1	Internat Pet	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1	Irving Air Chute	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1	Ital Superpow A	1¾	1¾	1¾
	L			
1	Lakey Fdy & M	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1	Lerner Stors	4	4	4
	M			
1	Mangel Strs	⅛	⅛	⅛
3	Mohawk Min	12½	12½	12½
	N			
4	Nat Bellas Hess	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
1	Nat Investors	3	3	3
1	Nat Rub Mch	3¾	3¾	3¾
1	Nat Trans	6½	6½	6½
50	†New Eng Pow pf	51	51	51
5	Nitrate B	⅛	⅛	⅛
2	Noma Elec	2	2	2
2	Nor & South Am A	7-16	7-16	7-16
3	Nor Europ Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛
	O			
1	Ohio Brass B	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
4	Ohio Cop	3-16	3-16	3-16
	P			
1	Pac Tin Spec	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
†50	Parker Rust-Pr	25¾	25¾	25¾
1	Pa Wat & Pow	50	50	50
1	Phoenix Sec	11-16	11-16	11-16
1	Pitney-Bowes	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
8	Premier Gold	½	½	½
2	Pub Ut Hold war	⅛	⅛	⅛
1	Pub Ut Hold xw	¾	¾	¾
†10	Pure Oil pf	56	56	56
	R			
2	Repub Gas	⅜	⅜	⅜
2	Reybarn Inc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1	Root Ref pr pf	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
	S			
2	Shenandoah	3	3	3
1	So Penn Oil	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
36	St Oil Ind	22¼	22⅛	22⅛
2	Stutz Mot Am	9½	9¼	9½
1	Sunray Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
1	Swift & Co	8	8	8
†50	Swiss-Am El pf	36	36	36
	U			
1	Unit Corp war	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3	Unit Founders	1½	1½	1½
5	Unit Gas war	⅞	⅞	⅞
4	Un Lt @ Pow A	5	4¾	4⅞
2	Un Lt & P cv pf	18	18	18
†50	Unit Shoe M	35¼	35¼	35¼
1	US Finish	2¼	2¼	2¼
1	Utility Equities	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3	Util Power & Lt	2	2	2
	V			
5	Venezuel Pet	1/16	1/16	1/16
	DOMESTIC BONDS			
14	Ala Pow 5s '46	97¼	97¼	97¼
5	Ala Pow 5s '51	91½	91½	91½
1	Alumin Co 5s '52	96	96	96
1	Am Cmwl P 6s '40	3	3	3
5	Am G&E 5s 2028	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Am P & L 6s 2016	64¾	64¾	64¾
1	Am Roll M 5s '48	52	52	52
20	Am Roll M 4½s '33	69⅛	68¾	68¾
1	Am Seat 6s '36	35	35	35
3	Appal Gas 6s '45	9	9	9
1	Appal Gas 6s '45B	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1	Appal Pow 5s '41	103¼	103¼	103¼
3	Appal Pow 5s '56	91⅜	91¼	91⅜
6	As Elec 4½s '53	39	38⅜	38⅜
3	As G & E 5s '68	25	24½	24½
11	As G & E 4½s '49C	23	23	23
5	As Tel Ut 5½s '44C	20¾	19¾	19¾
6	As T & T 5½s '55A	32½	31½	32½
5	Bell T Can 5s '55A	100¼	100	100
2	Bell T Can 5s '57B	100¼	100¼	100¼
3	Caro P & L 5s '56	66¼	66	66
9	Cen Ill P S 4½s '67F	67	67	67
1	CenOLP 5s '50 A	66	66	66
4	Cen P&L 5s '56	65	64½	65
9	Cen P Sv 5½s '49	7¼	7⅛	7¼
5	CenStEl 5½s '54	39	39	39
6	Cen St El 5s '48	39½	38½	39½
3	CenStP&L 5½s '53	40½	40½	40½
7	ChiDistE 4½s'70A	77	76¾	76¾
5	CinStCar 5½s '52 A	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝
26	Cities Ser 5s '66	40¼	40	40¼
186	Cities Ser 5s '50	42¼	41⅜	42¼
23	Cit S Gas 5½s '42	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛
5	CitSP&L 5½s '49	43½	43½	43½
23	Cit S Pw 5½s '52	43¼	42⅞	43
2	Comwl Ed 5s '53 A	100¾	100¾	100¾
3	Comwl Ed 5s '54 B	101½	101½	101½
3	Comwl Ed 4½s '56 C	94	94	94
1	Comwl Ed 4½s '60 E	94¼	94¼	94¼
15	Comwl Ed 4s '81 F	86⅜	85¾	86
2	Comwl Ed 5½s '62 G	103½	103½	103½
1	Comwl Sub 5½s '48 A	77	77	77
3	Commun P&L 5s '57	53	53	53
4	Conn L&P 5s '62 D	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
30	ConnRPw 5sA'53	95¼	95	95
5	Con G Balt 4s '81	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1	ConGasUt 6½s '43 A	10½	10½	10½
3	Consum P 5s '36	104½	104½	104½
4	Consum P 4½s '58	100¾	100½	100½
4	Cont G&E 5s '58 A	58¼	58¼	58¼
3	Cudahy P 5s '46	99	99	99
4	Denver G&E 5s '49	98⅛	98	98
4	Det C Gas 6s '47A	86¼	86¼	86¼
4	DetCGas 5s '50 B	81	80½	80
4	Duke Pow 4½s'67	96½	96½	96½
1	Ed El Ill 5s'35	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Elec P&L 5s 2030	45½	45½	45½
22	Emp O&R 5½s'42	45½	45⅛	45⅛
19	Gatin P 5s'53	71	69	69
10	Gatin P 6s'41	57	54⅞	54¾
11	Gatin P 6s'41 B	56	54⅞	55½
6	Gen Mot Acc 5s'35	101¾	101⅝	101¾
1	Gen Mot Acc 5s'36	102	102	102
5	Gen W Kk 5s'43 A	41½	41½	41½
7	Geo Pow 5s'67	84	82½	82½
2	Geo P&L 5s'78	60	59	60
1	Glen Ald Coal 4s'65	64¼	54¼	54¼
5	Grand Trnk 6½s'36	100	100	100
1	Gulf Oil Pa 5s'47	97¾	97¾	97¾
5	Gulf Oil Pa 5s'37	100	100	100
2	Hack Wat 5sA'77	95	95	95
5	Hood Rub 7s'36	52	52	52
5	Houst G Gas 6½s'43	41½	40½	41½
8	Hous Lt&P 4½s'81F	91¼	91	91¼
1	Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	66	66	66
3	Ill Pow & L 5½s '57	57½	57½	57½
1	Ind E 5s '51 C	71	71	71
2	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	33½	33½	33½
1	Ind P&L 5s '57 A	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
1	Inter P Sec 6½ '55C	83	83	83
1	Inters Ir & Stl 5½s'46	44¼	44¼	44¼
2	Inters Pow 6s '52	44¼	44¼	44¼
5	Inters Pow 5s '57	65	65	65
1	Inters Tel 5s '61 A	63½	63½	63½
1	Ia P&L 4½s '58 A	86½	86½	86½
1	Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	76	76	76
10	Jer Cen P&L 4½s'61C	91	90⅝	91
2	Jer C P&L 5s'47 B	98	97¾	98
2	Jon & Laugh 5s '39	100¾	100¾	100¾
20	Ky Util 5s '61 H	76¾	75½	76¾
3	LouisG&E Ky4½'61C	98½	98½	98½
5	Manit P 5½'51 A	53½	53¼	53¼
2	Mass G 5½s '46	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
2	Mass Gas 5s '55	83½	83½	83½
13	Metro Ed 5s '62 F	93⅛	93	93
3	Mid W Ut 5s '34	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2	Minn G Lt 4½s '50	87	87	87
1	Miss P&L Co 5s '57	74½	74½	74½
1	Miss Riv P 5s '51	102	102	102
2	Mo P&Lt 5½'55 A	90	90	90
3	Mont LH&P 5s'51A	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1	Narragansett 5s '57	99	99	99
1	Narragansett 5s'57 B	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1	Natl Food 6s '44	25	25	25
2	Nat P Svc 5s '78	24½	24½	24½
3	Nat Tea 5s '35	81	81	81
2	Nevada Cal E 5s '56	67	67	67
3	NE G&E 5s '50	57⅛	57	57
5	N E G&E 5s '47	57	57	57
7	N E Pow 5½s '54	62	61½	61½
1	N E Pow 5s '48	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
3	N E Pow 5s '51	100	100	100
26	NY Chic & StL 6s '35	30½	29½	29½
18	NY P & L 4½s '67	92½	92	92½
8	NY St E&G 4½s '80	89⅛	89	89
12	Nor Am L&P 5s '33	99⅞	99¾	99¾
4	Nor Am L&P 5s '36	82	82	82
6	N Am L&P 5½s '56A	39¼	39½	39½
1	N Cont Ut 5½s '48A	35¼	35¼	35¼
1	N Ind G&E 6s '52	99	99	99
1	N Ind Pub S 5s '66C	81¼	81¼	81¼
1	N Ind Pub S 5s '69	82½	82½	82½
8	Nor State P 4½s '61	92¼	92¼	92¼
1	Ohio Edis 5s '60	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
12	Ohio Pow 4½s '56D	95¼	95¼	95¼
1	Ohio Pub S 5s '54D	82¾	82¾	82¾
1	Okla G&E 5s '50	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
1	Pac G&E 4½s '57E	96½	96½	96½
1	Pac G&E 4½s '60F	95½	95½	95½
3	Pac P & L 5s '55	69	69	69
12	Pen Oh Ed 6s '50	71	70⅛	71
2	Pen O P&L 5½s '54A	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Pen Pow 5s '56	98¾	98¾	98¾
1	Peo Gas L&C 4s '81B	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛
2	Phila El P 5½s '72	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	Piedmt N Ry 5s '54A	66	66	66
2	Potomc Ed 5s'56 E	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
2	Potomac El P 5s'36	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
8	Pb Svc N Ill 6½'37G	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
3	Pub Sv Subs 5½ 49A	65	65	65
5	Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
9	Pug Sd P&L 5s'50 C	67	66⅝	67
3	Pug Sd P&L 4½'50D	65	64⅞	64⅞
1	Queens B Gas 4½s'58	95	95	95
3	Rep Gas 6s'45 A	21¾	21¾	21¾
3	Roch Ry&Lt 5s'54	102	102	102
1	Servel Inc 5s'48	60	60	60
9	Shawg W&P 4½'67A	67½	67	67
2	Shawg W&P 5s'70 C	74	74	74
11	SEP&L 6s 2025 A xw	71	70½	70½
1	So Cal Ed 5s'51	102½	102½	102½
19	So Cal Ed 5s'54	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
1	So Cal Gas 4½s'61	89	89	89
2	So Ind G&E 5½s'57	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1	South Nat Gas 6s'44	42½	42½	42½
3	Sowest L&P 5s '57A	65	64½	64½
1	Stan G&E 6s '35 cvt	59	59	59
1	Stan G&E 6s '66	50	50	50
1	Stand P@L 6s '57	49	49	49
5	Stand Tel 5½s '43	34	34	34
5	Studebaker 6s '42	51⅞	51½	51½
1	Sun Oil 5s '34	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	Swift & Co 5s '40	92¾	92¾	92¾
7	Swift & Co 5s '44	102½	101¾	102½
9	Tex El S 5s '60	86¾	86¼	86¼
1	Tex P&L 2022 A	88	88	88
1	Tex P&L 5s '37	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Tide Wat P 5s '79 A	63¾	63¾	63¾
11	Union El 5s '57	100¼	100	100¼
1	Union El 5s '57 new	100	100	100
8	Un Gulf Cor 5s '50	99	98⅞	98⅞
5	Un L&Ry 5½s '52	54	54	54
2	Van Camp Pg 6s '48	16¼	16⅝	16¾
6	Virg P S 5½s '46 A	71	70½	70½
9	Waldorf-Ast 7s '54	11½	11	11½
2	Ward Bak 6s '37	89¾	89¾	89¾
2	West Tex U 4s '61H	51¼	51¼	51¼
1	West U G&E5½s'55A	84	84	84
7	Wisc Pb Svc5½s'56B	89	89	89
1	Wisc P&L 5s '56E	89	89	89
1	Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	86	86	86
	FOREIGN BONDS (Sales in $1000)			
1	Cent Bk Ger 6s' 51B	51	51	51
4	Com Pr Bk 5½s '37	51¾	51¼	51¼
5	Cubn Tel 7½s '41A	80	80	80
1	Danish Con 5s '53	75½	75½	75½
7	Hanover St 6½s'49	37½	37⅛	37⅛
2	Hanover City 7s'39	40	40	40
1	Isotta Fras 7s'42 xw	3½	3½	3½
5	It Sup Pw 6s '63 A	49	49	49
2	Melbrne Es 7½s'46	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
3	Mendoza Pr 7½s'51	32	30¼	32
8	Ruhr Gas 6½s'53 A	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛
2	Russ 5½s 1921	1½	1½	1½
1	Saarbrueck 7s '35	103¼	103¼	103¼
13	Saxon PW 6s'37	54¾	51	51
1	Stinnes 7s'36 xw	43	43	43
5	Un El Svc 7s'56 xw	75	75	75
1	Un Ind 6½s '41	49½	49½	49½
6	Un Ind 6s '45	49½	49	49

†Actual sales.

Boston Customs Receipts Rise To $13,802,487

Despite the drastic curtailment of world commerce, customs receipts of the Boston customs district for the first nine months of this year reached $13,802,487, compared with $19,099,989 for the like period of last year, a drop of $5,297,502, or 27 per cent. Of course, the bulk of customs receipts represents duties collected.

Currently the receipts for this district are running at slightly under $500,000 a week, in contrast to the low point of around $175,000 a week in May.

May was the lowest month of this year, with total receipts amounting to $699,838, while August was the largest with $2,141,817. September receipts totaled $1,936,031.

Higher customs receipts do not necessarily mean larger imports; rather, they indicate that a greater amount of dutiable cargo is coming in through this port.

Imports through this district of goods marked for consumption, in the week ended Oct. 15 were valued at $1,381,468, of which $625,684 represented merchandise free of duty. In the previous week the imports for consumption amounted to $1,732,728, of which $1,064,071 was duty free.

Lately, quite a good deal of Cuban sugar has come in through this port. This pays a duty. Earlier this year imports came from Porto Rico and other sources against which no duty is levied.

August receipts of Cuban sugar amounted to 286,300 bags. September declined to 166,000 bags, but the movement increased again in October, with receipts of 159,000 bags to date.

Meantime imports of Egyptian cotton have continued in substantial proportions. Roughly, 6439 bales have been received at this port since July 1. This product carries a duty of 7 cents a pound.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
October	6.07	6.14	6.06	6.09	+.02
December	6.15	6.18	6.08	6.16	+.06
January	6.21	6.24	6.14	6.23	+.07
March	6.32	6.32	6.22	6.29	+.05
May	6.41	6.42	6.32	6.39	+.06
July	6.48	6.51	6.41	6.48	+.07

Spots 6.25, up 5 points. Tone at close quiet.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	5.90	6.07	5.90	6.07	+.10
December	6.14	6.20	6.06	6.14	+.04
January	6.16	6.23	6.11	6.16	+.03
March	6.26	6.31	6.20	6.26	+.03
May	6.35	6.38	6.29	6.29	—.03
July	6.44	6.50	6.40	6.40	—.01

Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	6.22	6.28	6.15	6.24	+.03
January	6.29	6.32	6.19	6.26	...
March	6.36	6.40	6.28	6.37	+.03
May	6.45	6.50	6.37	6.47	+.02
July	6.54	6.60	6.50	6.55	+.02

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	5.26	5.26	5.24	5.26	+.04
December	5.26	5.26	5.16	5.20	+.04
January	5.26	5.26	5.19	5.19	+.04
March	5.29	5.29	5.19	5.21	+.04
May	5.32	5.32	5.22	5.24	+.04
July	5.33	5.33	5.23	5.24	+.05

Tone at close, steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net chg.
October	53.80	53.80	+1.30
November	53.10	53.80	+ .80
December	53.10	53.80	+ .60
January	53.10	54.50	+1.00
February	53.10	54.00	....
March	53.10	54.00	....
April	53.10	54.50	....

Tone at close quiet. All bid prices.

MUSICAL INDUSTRIES PROFIT

LONDON, Oct. 25—In a statement certified by independent auditors, covering the period from date of incorporation, April 20, 1931, to Sept. 30, 1932, Electrical & Musical Industries, Ltd., reports net profit of £16,114, which, after deduction of £13,800 preference dividend for the six months ended Dec. 13, 1931, left credit balance of £2314.

NORFOLK & WESTERN

Norfolk & Western's surplus after charges for the first nine months of 1932 of $9,702,382 is equal, after dividend requirements on the 4 per cent preferred, to $6.40 a share on the 1,406,483 shares of common, compared with $15,609,980, or $10.60 a common share, in the first nine months of 1931.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Construction contracts awarded in metropolitan area of New York in the period through Oct. 15 totaled $4,587,200, compared with $7,935,400 in the corresponding period of September and $41,314,800 in the first half of October, 1931, says F. W. Dodge Corporation.

Department Store Sales Decline Less

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Local department store sales declined less in 14 days of October than in any period so far this year from last year, indicating a continued improvement from the low in July.

The Federal Reserve report for New York and Brooklyn showed a decline of only 13 per cent for the period. Allowing for the decline in merchandise prices from 1931, it is probable the volume in this brief period was practically up to last year.

One of the most encouraging indications has been a trend toward better merchandise, making a higher average sale. Continuation of this trend, making possible a higher percentage of mark-up, is essential to any recovery of department store profits.

January business in the New York area was down about 19 per cent from January, 1931, and the decline continued throughout the spring, with 21 per cent and 22 per cent decreases in April and May. The low was reached with a decline of 30 per cent in July. August showed a slight improvement and September a decline of 16 per cent.

Weather is largely responsible for the good showing the first part of this month. Warm, rainy weather the last 10 days has slowed retail business perceptibly, having immediate effect on orders with textile and clothing manufacturers.

Business outside New York, while better, has not shown the improvement seen in New York sales, particularly in industrial centers. Business in Pittsburgh and Detroit is poor. Philadelphia has shown slight improvement. Newark showed a decline of 18.5 per cent for two weeks of this month.

Large department store chains continue to maintain themselves in strong cash position, with inventories and current liabilities low.

A few stores have been in the black the last few months, and a number of New York stores will probably show small profits for the year, but all chains with stores scattered about the country will show substantial deficits for the year. In most cases, however, these deficits will be due largely to depreciation charges and will not entail an actual loss in cash position.

NEW HAVEN RAILROAD HAS A SMALL LOSS IN NINE-MONTH PERIOD

New Haven Railroad reports for September a surplus after charges of $35,849, before guarantees on separately operated properties. This compares with a surplus after charges of $637,783 for September, 1931.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30, there was a deficit after charges of $39,394, before guarantees on separately operated properties. This compares with a surplus of $6,909,572 after similar charges for the corresponding period last year.

The September report shows a substantial improvement in net income over recent months, resulting from a better than seasonal improvement in traffic. Surplus after charges of $35,849 contrasted with a deficit of $478,533 for August, a gain of $514,382. With a decrease in gross revenue for September of $2,205,666, net railway operating income showed a decrease of only $426,910 compared with September, 1931.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30 gross declined $19,637,817, while net operating income was off but $5,492,356 from the corresponding period last year.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Oct. 25	Oct. 24
100	Am & Cont	5	5	5	..
389	Am T & T	103⅛	101⅛	101⅝	102⅛
100	Andes Pet	.08	.08	.08	..
2300	Arcadian	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	1¼
165	Bos El	65½	65	65	65½
29	Bos & Alb	97½	97½	97½	99
29	B&M A sta	12½	12	12	..
19	B&M pr pf	25	25	25	..
10	Cal & Hec	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
100	E G&Fuel	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
23	E G&F pf	48½	48½	48½	50
25	E G&F prpf	64	63	64½	64¾
5	Economy	22	22	22	..
10	Edison Elec	179½	179	179½	179
255	First Nat S	48¼	48	48⅛	..
25	Gen Capital	15	15	15	..
556	Gen Elec Sp	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅝
226	Mass Util	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
25	Nash	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛
127	NE Pub pf	2	1½	1⅞	..
30	NE Tel	94¼	94	94	94
10	NE Gas El A	40	40	40	..
210	No Butte	.35	.35	.35	..
7	Old Colony	83¾	83¾	83¾	85
50	Pac Mills	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
25	Reece But	5	5	5	..
250	Shawmut	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
15	Stone Web	9½	9	9	..
20	Sull Mach	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅞
273	Uni Shoe	35½	35	35⅜	35½
60	Uni Shoe pf	30	30	30	..
50	Utah Met	.35	.35	.35	..
100	Util Hyd	.50	.50	.50	.25

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Oct. 25	WkAgo	YrAgo
Wheat, No. 2 red	$ .64	$ .65¼	$ .72¾
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.39⅛	.40⅜	.55½
Oats, No. 2 white	.26¼	.26⅜	.35⅞
Flour	3.70	3.80	4.60
Beef, family	14.00	14.37	14.00
Pork	16.25	17.75	21.50
Lard	.0495	.0510	.0830
Cotton mid up	.0620	.0635	.0665
Zinc	.0305	.0305	.0325
Iron	13.84	13.84	16.26
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.05½	.06¼	.07
Tin	.2375	.2437	.2275
Rubber	.03⅝	.03⅜	.0455
Sugar	.0425	.0425	.0460
Lead	.0285	.0235	.0375
Print cloth	.02⅝	.02⅞	.03¾

PACKER HIDE MARKET DULL

Buying in the packer hide market this week was light, a total of 20,000 hides changing hands. Native cows sold at 5½ cents, native steers at 6½ cents and Colorado steers at 6 cents. Country hide buying is practically at a standstill. The frigorifico market is moderately busy, some thousands of Argentine steers selling at 6¼ cents, c. i. f. New York. Calfskins are quiet. A carlot of 8-10 Chicago skins sold at 7 cents and one of 10-15s at 8 cents. September kip sold at 7½ cents, Northerns at 8½ cents and Southerns at 7½ cents.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Atlantic Coast Line Company (incorporated in Connecticut as a holding company) in a report for the year ended June 30, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net income of $578,122 after taxes and charges, equal to $2.46 a share (par $50) on 235,200 shares of stock. This compares with $2,133,890, or $9.07 a share, in the preceding fiscal year.

CHAS. A. DAY & CO. BRANCHES OUT

Charles A. Day & Co., Boston, specialists in unlisted securities, announces the opening of a new wholesale and retail department for the distribution of a general list of securities, including bank and insurance stocks and investment trust shares. The new department, which necessitates doubling personnel and office space, is under the management of Mr. E. F. MacFadden.

SMALL VOLUME OF TRADING IN CLOTH MARKET

Goods to Customers Flow Well but Sales Mostly for Odd Lots

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 25—Both buyers and sellers in the primary cotton cloth market appear to have come to the conclusion that little activity is to be expected until the political atmosphere becomes settled.

Sellers have certainly demonstrated that price concessions do not induce buying. Nevertheless, some mills insist on pressing their product on unwilling buyers even for relatively small lots.

Such tactics resulted in the smallest volume of carded yarn cloths recorded since the heavy buying movement of August and September. Prices were again scaled down on most constructions from ⅛c to ¼c.

Very few mills participated in this business last week. Most of them have sufficient orders on their books to keep them operating at their present rate for several weeks and some of them until the new year.

They are encouraged by the steady flow of goods going out to their customers now in large volume and generally accepted prompty. There have been very few requests for the delay of deliveries, but quite a number for advanced deliveries ahead of contract dates. The call for advanced deliveries indicates their customers are moving the goods into consumption faster than expected, and the mills feel that no matter which way the election goes there will be a good demand for cloth after the political atmosphere clears.

While the staple constructions, usually bought by converters and bag manufacturers, have declined under the influence of the raw cotton market, there has been a marked increase in both volume and price scale of special "set-ups" of various staple and semistaple constructions for special trade uses.

Shade Cloth More Active

Shade cloth manufacturers and the cloth coating trades have been following the hand to mouth policy of buying, and did not anticipate their wants during the August-September movement. Recently their business has felt the general uplift, and they have come in and bought substantial volumes of cloth for their special work. Book cloth makers have also been good customers.

At the annual meeting of the Cotton Institute held last week, the institute recommended a maximum of 55 hours on day work and 50 hours on night work with the ultimate goal of eliminating all night work. It appears that about 83 per cent of the total capacity of the industry is agreed on these two items, but there are several large mills in the south which are operating day and night and will continue as long as they get business to justify them.

In the fine goods division there has been a good steady business in fine spun combed yarn goods at usually steady and sometimes advancing prices. In combed lawns demand has been for higher count goods such as 40-inch 96x100s 7.00-yard and 96x92s 7.50-yard. These sold at 9c and 8¾c respectively in eastern, but southern mills obtained ¼c less. The 36-inch 76x72s 10.00-yard and the 88x80s 7.75 to 9.50-yard each advanced ½c to 5½c and 6½c. In carded lawns eastern mills continued to maintain ½c differential over the southern mills.

There was a fair business in dimity stripes. The 36-inch 96x68s 8.75 to 9.00-yard sold ¼c lower at 6⅝c, but the 36½-inch 116x76s 7.85 to 8.00-yard developed a scarcity so that spot goods sold at 8¼c, compared with 8c for future delivery.

Novelty Weaves Emphasized

The importance of novelty cotton weaves is being emphasized as collections of resort wear fabrics begin to make their appearance for next spring season. String types, matelasses, heavy sheer cotton crepes of the roma type, and novelty seersuckers are among the cottons expected to loom large in next season's fashion picture. Diagonals and fine combed yarn ginghams are being offered in additional versions both in checks and plaids.

Buyers of women's silk underwear are putting more emphasis on the quality of the goods they select for holiday promotion. Rayon goods are more plentiful since rayon yarn manufacturers have caught up to date. This applies principally to goods made with 150 denier yarn.

Goods containing finer yarns such as 75 and 100 denier are still hard to get. In the case of taffetas nearby offerings are confined to 76x52s and lower constructions which sell at 15c. The 41-inch 84x60s with 150 denier yarn sells at 18⅛c which is slightly higher than the previous week.

All rayon twills 36-inch 112x68s and the 42½-inch 120x68s have sold well at 22½c for late November on the former and at 26¼c on the latter. Twills with rayon warps and three thread 13-15 denier Japan tram silk filled solid at a premium for quick shipments. The 39-inch 114x52s brought 18c for future, but 20c for such spots as were available.

KIDDER PEABODY TRUST CHANGES CORPORATE NAME

Announcement is made that the Kidder Peabody Trust Company has changed its name to the Union Trust Company of Boston.

This trust company was incorporated in 1927 by members of the firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co., for the purpose primarily of handling trusts and other business of a fiduciary nature.

It established offices at 14 Milk Street, Boston, which were occupied until 1930, when the company moved to its present offices at 111 Devonshire Street, Boston, where, in addition to its fiduciary operations, it has carried on a general banking business.

Although bearing the name and enjoying the most helpful coöperation of Kidder, Peabody & Co., the company has been operated as an entirely separate institution, and the change of name has been favored as indicative of its independent character.

More Men Being Called to Work

MORE factories are opening in various industries. The American Window Glass Company at Bell Vernon, Penna., has resumed in full after having been closed about a year. More than 375 men have been recalled. The plant has sufficient orders to keep operating several months. The Indiana Limestone Company, with offices at Chicago, states that it is putting 780 men to work in its quarries, following a contract for a federal building in Washington, D. C. Officials of the Bigelow Sanford Carpet Company at Amsterdam, N. Y., this week called back to work 134 employees, due to reopening of the plant, closed for several weeks.

In Detroit the outlook for increased employment has brightened perceptibly. One leading motor company has started calling back to work several hundred men a day and by the first of November expects to have its working force augmented by about 10,000 men. As the motor companies swing into the 1933 production programs, further employment will result.

Restrictions On Futures Trading In Grain Lifted

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 25—Grain futures trading, released from federal restrictions by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, showed no indications of appreciating freedom on its first day. On the contrary wheat struck a new seasonal low mark, and trading was very light. It is said any improvement must wait the return to the market of a number of big operators who have ignored it since the restrictions were put on.

In explaining his action, Mr. Hyde said it has long been the contention of the grain exchanges that the regulations requiring reports of trades in excess of 500,000 bushels by individual traders, has narrowed the market and lowered the prices of grain. Dealers, he said, are now almost unanimous in saying a modification of this regulation would result in larger purchasing and broader commodity markets. He suspended the rule which required large future traders to open their books for federal inspection. The board promised to prevent harmful short selling.

"Lifting such restrictions," said Peter B. Carey, president of the Board of Trade, "over a period of time should prove advantageous to the producer. Such action should tend to encourage long-time investment, which in large measure has been lacking. The move is simply an effort by the Board of Trade to extend fullest possible coöperation to the Government in its attempt to aid agriculture, which suffers tremendously from low prices.

"The Chicago Board of Trade does not make prices but merely registers prices. It cannot, by any stretch of fancy, change the course of values. All it can do, and what it hopes to do, is to release the markets from regulations too severe to encourage the essential long-time investment and speculative support."

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch.	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾	1¾	3¾
Bar silver	26¾c	27c	30c
Time loans—60 to 90 days	¾@1	¾@1	3 @4
4 to 6 months	¾@1¼	¾@1¼	3½@4½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	3½@3¼
60 days	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	3½@3¼
90 days	⅝@ ½	⅝@ ½	3½@3¼
4 months	¾@ ⅝	¾@ ⅝	3¾@3½
5 months	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	4½@4¼
6 months	1 @ ⅞	1 @ ⅞	4½@4¼

London Quotations

Call money	⅝%	⅝%	4½%
Short bills	11/16@ ¾	11/16@ ¾	5⅜@5⅞
3 mos bills	13/16@ 15/16	13/16@ 15/16	5 11/16@5⅞
Bar gold	125s 4½d	122s 11½d	105s 8d
Bar silver	18d	18d	17¼d

Boston Quotations

Call money	2%	2%	3½%
Com paper	2 @2½	2@ 2½	2½@3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6½
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6
Minneapolis	2½	London	2
New York	2½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5
Athens	10	Sofia	2½
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	5.11
Bombay	4	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.30⅞	$3.33	$4.8665
Cables	3.20½	3.33⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0393¼	.0392½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1393	.1390¼	.139
Italy—lira	.0511½	.0511½	.0526
Germany—mark	.2380	.2380	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296½	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1715	.1760	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0155	.0155	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0650	.0650	.129
Holland—florin	.4065	.4030	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1700	.1700	.1749
Norway—krone	.1680	.1700	.268
Poland—zloty	.1118	.1118	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0318	.0318	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0600	.0600	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0821	.0818	.193
Sweden—krona	.1718	.1740	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1933	.1934	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0179	.0179	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2325	.2307	*
Shanghai—tael	.3012½	.0312½	*
India—rupee	.2572	.2572	.3650
Japan—yen	.2312½	.2312½	.4984
Java—florin	.4042	.4042	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.3975	.3975	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2581	.2581	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0763	.0763	.1196
Chile—peso	.0605	.0605	.12165
Colombia—peso	.9550	.9550	.9733
Peru—sol	.1950	.1950	.4000
Uruguay—peso	.4785	.4785	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9175	.9237½	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4914	.4914	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

CANADIAN PACIFIC REVENUES

MONTREAL, Oct. 25—Gross revenues of Canadian Pacific Railway for the week ended Oct. 21 totaled $2,774,000, compared with $3,173,000 in the like week last year, a decrease of $399,000.

RETAIL SALES HOLD WELL IN MIDDLE WEST

Outcome of Presidential Election Keeps Trade to Scattered Gains

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 25—Middle West business for the most part seems to have adopted a waiting attitude pending the outcome of the presidential election next month. Scattered reports of improved conditions continue to be received, however.

Retail sales seem to be holding up well although the unseasonably warm weather has slowed up the distribution of winter goods. The Chicago area benefited greatly from "State Street Day," a huge sale in which all merchants on State Street participated. This event is said to have drawn a great number of people from other cities.

The sale also stimulated employment, it is said. Practically all the the merchants participating in the event increased their forces materially, and many of these indicated that these employees would be kept through the Christmas shopping period. Other lines have increased their working forces somewhat, but the increases have not been large enough to offset the severe decline during the summer months.

The radio factories in this area are carrying on at a relative high rate of operations. Several of the plants have added workers and production in most cases has been stepped up during the last two or three weeks.

The automobile industry continues to operate at the same low rate of recent weeks, which incidentally is the lowest of the year. Manufacturers report, however, that they are meeting with fair success in clearing off their stocks in preparation for new 1933 models.

The steel business in the Chicago area was marked by a slight expansion in contracts and inquiries, particularly from the electrical goods manufacturers who are preparing to replace some of their equipment which has become obsolete.

The security markets have pointed toward lower levels generally. Activity has been at a minimum on all security exchanges. On the Chicago market the trading has been exceeding dull and prices weak.

The common stock of Sears, Roebuck and Company has been listed on the Chicago Exchange, from which it was removed by the company some three years ago. Local brokers are endeavoring to make an active market in this and a few other stocks which are listed on the "Big Board" as well as in Chicago. They are hoping to attract orders to the local board because of the saving effected by avoiding the New York State tax on security transactions by trading in Illinois.

PROFIT OF NIAGARA HUDSON POWER 23C. SHARE IN QUARTER

NEW YORK—Niagara Hudson Power Corp. and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1932, net profit of $2,031,307 after taxes, depreciation, interest, deferred dividends of subsidiaries and miscellaneous deductions, equivalent to 23 cents a share (par $15) on 8,733,140 shares of new common stock, compared with $2,903,068, or 33 cents a share on 8,713,119 shares (adjusted to the new basis) in the September quarter of the previous year. Operating revenue for the quarter amounted to $17,047,845, compared with $18,473,846 in the third quarter of 1931.

Net profit for nine months ended Sept. 30, 1932, amounted to $8,178,276 after taxes and charges, equal to 93 cents a share on 8,733,140 shares of new common, compared with $9,391,529, or $1.07 a share on 8,713,119 shares adjusted to new basis, in the first nine months of 1931. Operating revenue for nine months totaled $54,177,151, compared with $57,596,575 in the like period a year ago.

For 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1932, net profit was $12,196,611 after taxes and charges, equal to $1.40 a share on 8,733,140 new shares, compared with $13,496,903, or $1.55 a share on 8,713,119 shares adjusted to new basis in the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1931.

CALIFORNIA UTILITY EARNS $2.14 A SHARE

Southern California Edison Company, Ltd., reports for 12 months ended Sept. 30 net of $14,150,384 after taxes, interest, amortization, depreciation, etc., equivalent after preferred dividends to $2.14 a share (par $25) on 3,246,404 average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

For 12 months ended June 30 net was $14,923,857 or $2.37 a share on 3,249,843 average common shares outstanding during that period. For 12 months ended Sept. 30 gross was $38,043,604; net $26,205,192; net after charges $14,150,384; preferred dividends $7,205,369; common dividends $6,482,808; surplus $452,207.

PREDICTS INCREASE IN GRAIN MOVEMENT

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Oct. 25 (AP)—A rail movement of grain during the last three emonths of this year of nearly twice the size of that during the like period a year ago was forecast by the grain committee of the Northwest Shippers' Advisory Board at its fall meeting here.

It predicted that 53,000 cars of grain will be shipped compared with 28,538 during the last three months of 1931. Of this year's car requirements, it is estimated that 31,000 would be needed for wheat, rye and flax shipped into terminal markets.

NATIONAL ACME CO.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 25—National Acme Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net loss of $730,975 after depreciation and interest, compared with a net loss of $772,456 in the first nine months of 1931.

COTTON GINNING REPORT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—Cotton of this year's growth ginned prior to Oct. 18 is reported by the Census Bureau to have totaled 7,311,208 running bales, including 246,367 round bales, counted as half bales, and 2526 bales of American-Egyptian.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	24	24
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	18	17½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	15	14
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	92½	92½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	31½	31½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	78	78
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	67½	67
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103⅞	103⅞
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	105⅝	105⅝
Amer T&T col 5s '46	105¼	104¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103	102⅞
Amer T&T 5s '65	103	103
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107½	106¾
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	92¼	92
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	68½	68½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	79¼	78¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	75	75
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	75⅛	75⅛
Associated Oil 6s '35	102⅝	102½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92½	91⅞
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	24	24
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	79½	79½
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	65½	65½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101¾	101¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	56¾	56
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	31½	30¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	44	44
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	71	70
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	87	87
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	42	42
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	47	47
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107½	107
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	96⅜	96
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	44	44
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	63	63
Boston & Maine 5s '55	70	70
Boston & Maine 5s '67	68	67½
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	105¼	105⅛
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	77	77
Broadwy & 7th Ave RR 5s '43 cv	3½	3½
Bush Term con 5s '55	45½	45½
By Products Coke 5½s '45	46	46
Balif Fruit P 5s '38	70½	70½
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	104½	104½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	91⅜	90¼
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	90¼	90¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	91	90⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	91¼	90⅛
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	93	93
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	97¼	97
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	96½	96½
Can North deb 6½s '46	107⅛	107⅛
Can North deb 7s '40	105⅞	105⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	71	70½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	80½	80½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	78	78
Can Pacific 5s '44	92⅛	91¾
Can Pacific 5s '54	85	85
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	37	37
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	74¼	74¼
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	82	82
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	92½	92½
Certainteed 5½s '48	41	41
Ches Corp 5s '47	61½	61
Ches & O con 5s '39	103½	102
Ches & O 4½s 'B	83½	82½
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	43¼	43
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	84½	84½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	94¼	94
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	42¼	42
Chicago & East 6s	60½	60½
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	23	23
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	8	7⅝
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	25	24⅝
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	21½	21¼
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	18¾	18
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	63⅝	63½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	23½	23½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	21½	21¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	34	34
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	30¾	30¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	18¾	18½
Chicago StL Nor Ls 5½s '51	73	73
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	49⅞	49⅞
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	102⅛	102⅛
Chicago & W Ind 5½s '62	81½	81
Chile Copper 5s '47	34	33
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	96	95½
Cin Ind StL & Chic RR 4s	94¼	94¼
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	100¾	100⅝
Cin Un Term 4½s 2020	92⅞	92⅞
Clev Lor & W 5s '33	96	96
Colonial Oil 6s '38	55⅛	54⅞
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	59	59
Columbia G&E 5s '52 May	81⅝	81¾
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	81⅛	91⅛
Com Credit Co 5½s '35	96	96
Com Credit Co 6s '34	99	99
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95	95
Con Gas 5s '57	101½	101⅜
Con Gas 4½s '51	97	96½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105⅜	105⅜
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	104¼	104¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	66½	66½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	25½	25½
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	105	105
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	95½	95½
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	17¾	17
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96⅜	96¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101⅞	101¼
Detroit Ed 5s '52	100⅞	100⅝
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87¼	87⅛
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103⅜	103⅜
Duquesne P & L 4½s '57	104	104
Erie RR ref 5s '67	27⅞	27
Erie RR gen 5s '75	27¾	27¼
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	64⅞	64⅞
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102½	102½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3⅛	3⅛
Goodrich 6s '45	54	53¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	80½	80⅜
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	78⅝	78½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	102¼	102¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	104⅞	104½
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	53	52
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	52½	52½
Great Uorthern 5s '73 C	53⅛	53⅛
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	58¼	55½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	69¼	68½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	45¼	45
Hackensack Water Co 4s '52	02	92
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	104¼	104¼
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105¼	105¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	37¼	36½
Ill Central 5s '52	58	58
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102⅞	102⅞
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	80	80
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	44¼	43¼
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	8¼	8¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	47½	46¾
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	15½	15
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	55⅛	54½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	40	40
Int Paper 6s '55	16½	16⅛
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	40⅜	40⅜
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	33½	33½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	41	40¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	35¾	35½
Kan City FtS&Mem 4s '36	45	45
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	48⅛	46
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	89¼	89¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	88	88
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	66¼	66
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	67	67
Laclede Gas 5½s D	65	65
Lehigh C&N 4½s A '54	92	92
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	74	73
Long Island rfg 4s '49	84	84
Long Island deb 5s '37	93¼	93¼
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	34	34
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104	103¾
Louis & Jeff Bridge 4s '45	72¼	72¼
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	21½	21¼
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	75⅛	75⅛
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	70⅜	70⅜
Meade 6s '45 ww	45	45
Metro Edison 4½s '68	88½	88½
Metro Water 5½s '50	68	66⅜
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	96	96
Min & StL 1st rfg 4s '49	2¼	2¼
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	52	52
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	75½	75½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	65	65
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	15⅛	15
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	26¾	26
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	26½	26
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	26½	26
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	26½	26
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	14¼	13⅞
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	86½	86
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	89	89
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	79½	79¼
Morris & Essex 3½s 2000	75½	75
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	87	86½
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	103⅛	103⅛
New Eng T&T 5s '52	107⅜	107⅛
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	87	86
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	64	64
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	63	63
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	45	44¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	45¼	45
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	49½	48¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	57	56⅛
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	21	19¾
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	25½	24
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	49¾	47¼
NY Chi & StL 6s A 'rct	43¼	42
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	88¾	88¾
NY Connec Ry 5s '53	91¼	91¼
NY Dock Co 5s '38	41½	41½
NY Edison 5s C '51	106	106
NY Edison 5s '44	106⅛	106⅛
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	112	112
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	99	99
NY GELH&P 5s '48	108½	108½
NY NH&H 4½s '67	65	65
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	77	77
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	75	75
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	50	50
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1½	1½
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	100¼	100
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103½	103¼
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	65½	65½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	51	51
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100¼	100¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	20⅛	20⅛
North Am Co 5s '61	84	83
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	79⅛	79⅛
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	83½	83½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	101¾	101¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	62⅜	62
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	83¼	83¼
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	68	68
Nor Pacific 5s D 2047	68	68
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101⅜	101⅜
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	102	101⅝
Owens Ill 5s	97	97
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¼	103⅛
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106½	106½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91⅜	91¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	65½	65½
Penn Railroad 4¼s D '81	75⅛	75
Penn Railroad 5s '64	83¾	83¾
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	89	88½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100¼	100
Penn Railroad 3½s B	79	79
Pine Creek '62	99⅞	99⅞
Pere Marquette 4s '56	41	41
Pere Marquette 5s '56	52¼	52¼
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	68¼	68¼
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	87⅛	87
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	94¾	94½
Phil Railway 4s '37	23	[illegible]
Pitts & W Va Ry 4½s '42 B	96	[illegible]
Pitts & W Va Ry 5s B	86	86
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	57¾	57¼
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	32½	32¼
Pub Svc E&G 4s	96	95¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102½	102¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	102	102
Pure Oil 5½s '37	73	72½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	71	70⅞
Read rfg 4½s A '97	85¾	84
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	70	70
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	52	52
Republic I&S sf 5s '40	77	77
Republic I&S rfg 5½s '53	51	51
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	68¼	68¼
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	83¼	83¼
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	12½	12½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	10¼	10⅛
St P & Duluth 4s	76	76
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	99½	99
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	89	89
Seabd AL con 6s '45	4	4
Shell Union 5s '47	74	74
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	74⅜	74¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	95	94¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102½	102½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	64½	64⅛
Smith A O 6½s '33	100	99¾
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105	104⅞
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	78	77½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	48	47⅝
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	48½	48½
Southern Pacific col 5s '44	72	71⅞
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	27½	27
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105¾	105¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	103⅝
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97¼	97¼
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	18	18
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	99½	99
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	98	97⅛
Texas Corp 5s '44	88⅞	88½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	44	43⅝
Third Ave adj 5s '60	22	21
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	61	61
Union El L @ P 5½s '54	104	104
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	96½	95¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	86¼	86¼
Union Pacific 4½s '67	85	85
United Biscuit 6s '42	95½	95½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	45½	45
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	71½	71½
til UPow & Lt 5s '59 ww	27½	27
til Pow & Lt 5½s '47	30½	30⅛
Va Elec & Pow 5½s	101	101
Virginia Ry 5s '62	92	92
Wabash RR 3½s Om div '41	33	33
Wabash RR 4s Des M div '39	35	35
Wabash RR 4s Des M div '39	35	35
Wabash RR 4½s '78	7⅛	7⅛
Walworth 6s' 45	27¼	27
Walworth 6½s '35 ww	17	17
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	105	105
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	24	24
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	105¾	105¾
West Shore 4s 2361	75	75
Western Electric 5s '44	100½	100¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	57¾	57¾
Western Union 5s '51	56½	56⅛
Western Union 6½s '36	83½	83½
Western Union 5s '60	56¾	56⅛
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	68	68
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	102¾	102¾
White Sew Mach 6s '40	26	26
Westchester Ltg 5s	106½	106⅜
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	87	86½
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	67¾	67½
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	67	67

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Oct25	Last Oct24
3½s '47	101.20	101.20	101.20	101.20
1st 4¼s '47	102.14	102.9	102.9	102.10
4th 4¼s '38	103.16	103.12	103.12	103.15
US 3s '55	96.6	96.2	96.3	96.2
US 3⅛s '49	97.23	97.18	97.19	97.21
US 3⅜s '43 Mar	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.1
US 3⅜s '43 June	101.6	101.2	101.2	101.2
US 3⅜s '47	100.21	100.19	100.19	100.20
US 3¾s '56	102.13	102.13	102.13	102.12
US 4s '54	104.	103.30	103.31	104.00
US 4¼s '52	107.10	107.	107.6	107.4

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	16¾	16¼
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	44¾	44¾
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	9¾	9¾
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	44	43½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	47⅞	47
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	47¾	47¾
Argentine Gov 6s May 60	48¼	48
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	49	49
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	42¼	42¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	97	97
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	48	47
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	48	47
Australia 4½s '56	71	69
Australi a5s '55	76½	75
Australia 5s '57	78	75⅛
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	49	48⅝
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	93½	93½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91⅝	91⅝
Belgium (King 6s '55	97½	97⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '55	103⅜	103⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '56	103	102⅞
Berlin (City) 6s '58	35½	35⅜
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	43	42
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	51¼	51¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	50¾	50¼
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	48½	48½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	48¾	48¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	5¼	5¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	18¾	18⅜
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18⅞	18⅜
Brazil (US) 8s '41	21	21
Brisbane 6s '50	70	70
Budapest (City) 6s '62	26	26
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	26¼	26
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	26½	26
Bulgaria 7s '67	20	20
Bulgaria 7½s '68	25½	25½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	12	12
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	100¼	100
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	89¾	89½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	101⅝	101¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	9¼	9⅛
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	9	9
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	7⅞	7¾
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	54	54
Dresden 7s '45	67	67
Duke Price Power 6s '66	46	45
Dutch EI 6s '47	100½	100½
Finland 5½s '58	64½	64
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	71	71
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	64	64
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	68⅛	68
Frankfort 6½s '53	32⅝	32⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121½	121¼
German 7s '49	69½	67¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	54¾	53
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	49	49
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	49⅛	48
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	55¾	55
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	38	37½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	51½	51½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	50	49½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	48½	48½
Greek 6s '68	24⅞	24⅞
Greek 7s '64	37	37
Harpen 6s '49 ww	54¼	54¼
Helsingfors 6½s '60	60⅛	60⅛
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	18	18
Italy (King) 7s '51	95¾	95½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	44½	44½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	49½	49½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	59¾	59¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	15	14¼
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	46	46
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104	104
Milan (City) 6½s '52	12	12
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	14⅛	14⅛
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	14¼	14
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	16	16
New South Wales 6s '57	75½	75
New South Wales 5s '58	75	74
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105¼	105¼
North German Lloyd 6s '47	41	40
Norway (King) 5s '63	82	82
Norway (King) 5½s '65	83⅞	83½
Norway (King) 6s '44	87⅞	87¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	87⅜	87⅜
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	97½	97½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	5⅞	5⅞
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	5⅜	5½
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	53½	53½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	53¼	52½
Prussia 6½s '51	43¾	43⅜
Prussia 6s '52	43⅞	43⅛
Queensland (State) 6s '47	89½	86⅛
Queensland (State) 7s '41	97¾	97¼
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	48⅞	48⅞
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	48½	48
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	39	39
Rhinelbe 7s '46	42¾	42¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	10⅞	10½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	84½	84½
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	86½	86½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	56⅝	55
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	21⅞	21⅞
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	47	46
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	17¾	17⅛
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	20	18⅜
Sili 6½s	44½	44½
Silesia Bk 6s '47	40¼	40¼
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	36⅛	36⅛
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	42¾	42
Sydney 5½s '55	69	69
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	96	95¾
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104	103¾
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	53½	53½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	36¾	36¾
Tolima (Dept) 7s '47	10	10
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	49½	49½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105¼	105
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	34⅞	33½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	34½	34⅜
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	33	33
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	33	32
Vienna 6s '52	48	47
Warsaw 7s '58	40½	40½
Westphalia El 6s '53	35½	33½

DIVIDENDS

Pacific Golden Gate Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 37½ cents on the class A and B stocks, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

Loew's, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the $6.50 preferred stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31.

U. F. A. Film Company, Berlin, Ger., declared a dividend of 4 per cent on 45,000,000 marks common stock for the year ended May 31, compared with 6 per cent in the previous year.

Peerless Motor Car Company declared a cash distribution of 50 cents, payable Nov. 10 to stock of record Nov. 5.

United Engineering & Foundry Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Dec. 11 to stock of record Nov. 1.

Norfolk & Western Railway declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable Dec. 19 to stock of record Nov. 30.

EARNINGS OF UNITED CORP. ARE SMALLER

Expect Big Holding Concern Will Show 43 Cents a Share in 1932

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25—United Corp. for 1932 will show net of around 43 cents a share on the common, compared with 75 cents in 1931, the decrease being due partly to action of Columbia Gas & Electric in substituting stock dividends for cash on its common and to cuts in dividend rates on several companies included in the United group, including Public Service Corp. of New Jersey, Commonwealth & Southern and Lehigh Coal & Navigation.

Columbia Gas lowered its dividend rate on its common as well as substituting stock for cash payments.

Although Columbia Gas $5 convertible preferred used by the company in making dividend payments on its common has a market, United Corp. has followed its previous policy of retaining these shares in treasury, instead of selling them in the market and increasing its cash receipts in that way. Columbia Gas $5 preferred has had a range this year of 108¼ high and 40 low, and last sale was at 85.

Columbia Gas Dividends

United Corporation at Sept. 30 held 21,211 shares of Columbia Gas $5 convertible preferred and, taking the last sale of 85, these had total market value of $1,802,935, equal to 12 cents a share on United Corporation common and would raise earnings for nine months to 45 cents instead of 33 cents as reported from cash receipts.

Including stock dividend payable next month, United will have 27,271 shares of Columbia Gas preferred with aggregate market value at 85 of $2,318,035. This would add 16 cents to the estimated year's showing of 43 cents on the common, making a total of 59 cents exclusive of allowance for any other stock dividends received.

It is not anticipated that United Corporation will show any substantial change in cash income the fourth quarter from third quarter, when dividends and interest received in cash were $3,636,756, equal, after interest, current expenses and dividends on $3 preference stock, to approximately 11 cents a share on the common.

Income Covers Payments

This compared with cash the June quarter of $3,648,175, and for the first quarter $3,904,392, a total for nine months of $11,189,323. Net the second quarter was equal, after preferred dividends, to somewhat over 10 cents a share on common, and in first quarter to 12 cents, making about 33 cents for the nine months.

Income reported for quarterly periods includes only dividends and interest received in cash, and does not make any allowance for dividends paid in stock such as are received on its substantial holdings of Columbia Gas & Electric common and holdings of Electric Bond & Share, common.

Indicated net for the year will cover by a slight margin the dividents paid in cash on its own stock, the present rate on the common being 40 cents. In 1931 net also covered dividend payments by a slight margin—dividend in 1931 was 75 cents on common—the policy being to keep dividend payments just within cash income.

It is understood the corporation has continued to maintain its important position in the eastern public utility field during the depression, neither buying nor selling, so that its investments are practically the same as Dec. 31, 1931, date of last balance sheet—save for addition of shares received as stock dividends.

LANCASHIRE AIDED BY THE DECLINE OF POUND STERLING

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—The fresh decline of the pound sterling has placed Lancashire in a slightly better position in competition with Japan in eastern markets, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. British cotton mills feel keenly the loss of a great volume of cloth trade in Indian markets to Japan.

"The great strides which Japan has made in recent years are shown by the fact that 65 per cent of the imports of cloth into India during September were Japanese goods, compared with only 29 per cent in September of 1929," says the Exchange Service.

"Japan exported a total of 208,000,000 yards of cotton cloth in August, compared with 140,000,000 in August last year. It is believed that Japan's exports in September were still larger.

"This transference of a huge volume of cloth trade from England to Japan explains largely why the movement of American cotton westward across the Pacific has mounted to record levels in the last year, while the movement eastward across the Atlantic has declined.

"The greater depreciation of the yen than of the pound sterling is largely responsible for this shift of world trade."

Public Utility Earnings

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER

	1932	1931
Sept. gross	$2,241,861	$2,724,941
Net after exp*	1,276,684	1,669,897
Nine mos gross	22,691,127	27,385,013
Net after exp*	13,124,410	16,579,656

*Before depreciation and amortization.

CENTRAL PUBLIC SERVICE CORP.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—Holders of Central Public Service Corporation securities and notes or debentures of certain of its subsidiaries have been requested to exchange them in an announcement made by the Central Public Utility Corporation and the Consolidated Electric & Gas Co. These two corporations were formed under the readjustment plan to acquire certain assets of the former Central Public Service system.

STANDARD FRUIT & STEAMSHIP

Standard Fruit & Steamship Corporation reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1932, net income of $62,928 after charges, depreciation and taxes, compared with a net loss of $299,714 in the September quarter of 1931.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP)—Consols for money today were 76; DeBeers 4¼ and Rand Mines 4¼. Money was ⅝ and discount rates—short bills 11/16@¾ and three-month bills 13/16@15/16 per cent.

The Kidder Peabody Trust Company

announces the change of its name to

The Union Trust Company of Boston

October 25, 1932
111 Devonshire Street,
Boston, Mass.

THRIFT URGED AS SOLUTION OF CASH PROBLEM

City Managers Discuss Efficiency in Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 25—Elimination of waste and inefficiency from every government service was prescribed by Mr. Simeon E. Leland, professor of economics, University of Chicago, before the conference of the International City Managers' Association here today, as the best way to meet the financial crisis.

This alone should offer great reductions in most governmental costs, he said, but where efficiency is already practiced and further curtailments are necessary, careful consideration should be given to each activity and its importance to social welfare before it is sacrificed. In many cases it would be better for the taxpayer to carry a heavier burden than to sustain the loss of cutting off certain services, he said he believed.

The real crisis in governments, according to the professor, is whether, in their attempts to pull business out of the slump, they have adapted policies which will have an opposite effect and whether the attempts of business to deflate governments may not impair their social usefulness. In his opinion, however, it is not the time now for governments to withdraw from supporting business, nor for any drastic deflations of its functions.

"Some of the real and imaginary crises now facing governments are due to the concept of the annual budget," Professor Leland stated. "The only planning many governments undertake—and this practice is by no means universal—is the preparation of the annual program reported by the annual budget.

"A wise fiscal policy requires not only an annual budget but a longer term financial program. The latter should take account of the fluctuations of the business cycle and should control the policy of the annual budget. The long-term budget should be balanced with reference to economic periods, and the equilibrium between surplus and deficits should be struck over a period of years rather than annually."

In boom days tax rates should be advanced, especially the progressive income tax, and the surplus should be used to decrease public indebtedness rather than as reserves in cash or securities for recession periods, according to the Professor. During trade slumps governments will then be in a position to reduce tax rates and to expand public credit to take care of the necessary expansion of its services, he pointed out.

In recommending a stagger basis of employment in the retrenchment program of municipalities, Mr. E. O. Carr, city manager of Oakland, Calif., urged that municipal employees receive as much consideration in connection with salaries and working conditions as is given to those in other employments in each particular locality.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

NEW YORK BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	34½	37½	Manhattan	30⅛	32⅛
City	42⅝	46⅝	Public	30¼	33¼
Commercial	160	170	Textile	28	32
Fifth Av	1250	1350	Trade Bank	26	31
First, N Y	1500	1700	Yorkville	25	35
Lafayette	6	9			

NEW YORK TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	64	67	Fulton	260	290
Banca C I	146	154	Guaranty	309	319
Bk N Y & T	310	330	Irving	23⅝	25⅜
Bronx	15	20	Kings Co	2000	2100
Brooklyn	180	190	Law Tle&G	52½	57½
Cn Hanover	130	140	M'facturers	27¾	30¾
Chemical	34¼	37¼	New York	92½	102½
Corn Exchg	72	76	Title Guar	40	43
County	19	21	Unit States	1480	1580
Empire	24¼	26¼			

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	30	32	Merchants	260	
N Shawmut	27½	29	Second Nat	80	85

	Last appraisal
Boston Safe Deposit & Trust	280
New England Trust	400
State Street Trust	250

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cen Repb	⅜	⅝	Harris Tr&S	300	310
Cnt Ill Bk	104½	106½	North Trust	373	378
First Nat	196	199	Strauss Nat	85	95

INSURANCE STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	28¼	31
American Alliance	11	12¾
Great American	12⅞	14⅛
Hartford	36¾	38½
Home	14¼	15⅜
Springfield Fire	61½	64¾
United States Fire	17½	19¼
North River	10¼	1¾

AMERICAN WRITING PAPER COMPANY

American Writing Paper Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, net loss after all charges of $188,458. This compares with a net loss in the like quarter a year ago of $143,039. For the nine months ended Sept. 30 this year, net loss was $435,073 compared with net loss in the like nine months of 1931 of $130,390. Net sales were $3,224,028, of which $878,635 was contributed by the third quarter compared with $1,560,087 a year ago. For the nine months a year ago net sales were $5,690,937.

DEPOSIT BY MAIL

CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK

Harvard Square, Cambridge

Uninterrupted Dividends for 97 Years

INTEREST BEGINS NOV. 1

I. C. C. Censures Maintenance Of Rival Terminals

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today criticized the situation in some eastern cities where railroads maintain rival terminals for buying and selling produce. The commission has made no general investigation because of the expense, but did have a survey in Buffalo, N. Y., where the Erie and Nickel Plate maintain one produce terminal and the New York Central another.

It also dealt briefly in the statement with the situation at Baltimore. The commission said of the Erie and Nickel Plate project: "In all it appears that the Erie and Nickel Plate have directly or indirectly expended jointly well over $5,000,000, excluding obligations assumed such as mortgages, in the development of the Niagara frontier food terminal."

The expenditures by the New York Central have amounted to more than $2,700,000, the commission said.

"The warfare between the Erie-Nickel Plate and the New York Central which was precipitated by the construction of the new produce terminals had other wasteful and unwholesome results. One was the payment by the carriers of many loss and damage claims on produce shipments without proper investigation and often in all probability without adequate justification. Apparently the New York Central in an endeavor to regain traffic lost was the greater offender. Another result of the carriers' warfare was a stimulation of price slashing and various questionable competitive practices on the part of the dealers."

Transandine Line To Reopen Soon

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Renewal of the transandine railway service, forming an important commercial link between Argentina and Chile, is considered imminent, it was announced by the Argentine Information Bureau here today.

Negotiations with Chilean diplomatic representatives in Buenos Aires were said to be satisfactorily advanced and an announcement of completion of a commercial agreement promising an early resumption of Argentine-Chilean trade is expected soon.

The closing by the Argentine director of the Transandine railway, virtually signifying a commercial blockade between Argentina and Chile, climaxed a series of retaliatory tariffs between the two countries which eventually killed off the freight traffic sustaining the mountain line. The actual closing of the line was a direct result of Chile's imposition of prohibitive duties on live cattle, which formerly accounted for a substantial portion of the railway's freight traffic and also constituted an important source of revenue for Argentine cattle producers.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN SYSTEM

	1932	1931
Sept gross	$1,089,808	$1,342,653
Net op inc	45,725	248,840
Surp aft chgs	*232,635	9,698
9 mos gross	9,413,723	13,718,941
Net op inc	†299,352	1,709,567
Surp aft chgs	*2,671,348	*424,695

*Deficit. †Loss.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R.

	1932	1931
Sept gross	$796,215	$868,057
Net oper inc	95,601	34,215
9 mos gross	5,811,091	8,025,949
Net oper inc	*460,556	137,546

*Deficit.

READING CO.

	1932	1931
Sept. gross	4,043,235	$5,700,313
Net op inc	1,119,291	1,049,072
Nine mos gross	38,428,278	53,753,294
Net op inc	7,291,573	4,391,556

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

	1932	1931
Sept. gross	$12,584,770	$16,780,320
Net oper inc	1,510,517	2,703,397
9 mos gross	108,657,812	155,060,354
Net oper inc	3,185,907	17,837,363

LEHIGH VALLEY

	1932	1931
Sept gross	$3,163,159	$3,795,020
Net oper inc	244,435	170,884
9 mos gross	28,583,905	38,405,546
Net oper inc	1,404,601	3,339,909

BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN, Oct. 25—Reichsbank's condensed statement compares as follows (in marks, 000 omitted):

	Oct 23, '32	Oct 15, '32
Gold	796,800	796,800
For cur reserves	137,200	135,200
Cth bills of ex & cks	2,616,900	2,747,200
Advances	85,000	92,100
Circulation	3,414,000	3,519,000
Ratio	27.3%	26.5%
Bank rate	4%	4%

MICHIGAN HAS BIG TEN LEAD

Chicago Only Other Undefeated and Untied Eleven in Conference Football

BIG TEN FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Michigan	3	0	0	61	6	1.000
Chicago	1	0	0	13	7	1.000
Purdue	2	1	0	21	13	1.000
Wisconsin	1	0	1	40	7	.500
Minnesota	1	0	1	21	13	.500
Northwestern	1	1	1	39	22	.500
Indiana	1	1	1	26	20	.500
Ohio State	0	1	1	7	21	.000
Illinois	0	0	2	0	58	.000
Iowa	0	0	3	6	67	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 25—By surprise, University of Chicago finds itself occupying the spotlight in the football championship race of the Big Ten. Of three undefeated leaders, Chicago is the only one facing a Conference opponent. The Maroons have an engagement at Stagg Field with University of Illinois, which lost for the second time last week.

University of Michigan, really leading the race with three victories, receives Princeton University, which played a scoreless tie with the United States Naval Academy last Saturday. Purdue University, the third team undefeated, though tied last week, travels to meet New York University in the East.

Northwestern University, figured one of the four strongest in the league until tied by Purdue, invades University of Minnesota. The latter was defeated by Purdue early in the season, but proved a winner last week in a league game. University of Wisconsin, winner out of the Conference, and Ohio State University, which played scorelessly with Pittsburgh, meet at Columbus, Ohio, in what looks like an important affair. Iowa, after losing its third Conference game last Saturday, is going outside the circuit to attack George Washington University at Washington, D. C., Friday night.

Chicago's Line Shows Power

Probably the most encouraging thing about Chicago's 13-to-7 victory over Indiana was the power shown by the line. The Maroons have been certain they possessed a brilliant backfield, but until the line held the Hoosier running attack in check, forcing them into the air, they were not sure of it. Peter Zimmer '34, halfback, returned to the limelight, more brilliant than ever, punting, running and passing. He scored one touchdown on an end run, and threw the pass which enabled D. H. Birney '33, halfback, to score the other one. Birney dropkicked one after-point.

Illinois was overpowered by the well-balanced and talented Michigan team, 32 to 0. After tough games with Northwestern and Michigan, the Illini hoped the Chicago game would afford a let-up; but it now promises to be just some more of the same. Last year they were downed by the Maroons, 13 to 6. This is a traditional rivalry, broken only twice since 1892. Chicago has won 17 games, Illinois 14, and three were tied.

Michigan smashed the Illinois line on offense and defense, and scored by running and passing. I. B. Williamson '33, end, counted two touchdowns, F. L. Petoskey '34, fullback, made two and Horman Everhardus '34, got the other one. Harry L. Newman '33, continued his extraordinary pass-throwing and kicked two after-points. Princeton, though held to a scoreless tie by the Navy, may give the Wolverines a good battle, but victory for the eastern team would provide surprise for many.

Purdue Expects Victory

Purdue expects a victory over New York. The Boilermakers have a powerful and versatile eleven, a line that swamped Northwestern, plenty of intereference for runners, and a deceptive attack. Roy Horstmann '33, fullback, and F. J. Hecker '34, halfback, proved almost unstoppable at times on thrusts inside of tackle. The former scored the touchdown and Paul Pardonner '34, quarterback, scored the after-point, increasing his record to 16 out of 17 tried in two seasons. New York was defeated, 14 to 0, by Colgate last Saturday, its first loss of the season.

Northwestern declared Purdue is the best team it has met in years. The Wildcats were able to score late in the fourth quarter by a series of successful passes, one of which E. J. Rentner '33, halfback, to G. D. Potter, quarterback, was recorded for the touchdown. Northwestern meets another good team at Minnesota, as the Gophers are developing rapidly. Last week they defeated Iowa, 21 to 6, mostly by pounding the line. B. N. Robinson '34, end, was credited with two touchdowns and J. A. Manders '33, fullback with one. The latter made good all after-point tries.

Wisconsin's victory over Coe, 39 to 0, was more of a practice affair. The great defense that Ohio State staged against Pitt in the scoreless tie last week indicates the Badgers have serious work ahead of them at Columbus. Iowa, having scored against Minnesota, its first Big Ten touchdown since 1929, should have a chance against George Washington, which lost, 29 to 14, to Tulsa last week.

Hockey Practice Now In Full Swing

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—With the opening of the 1932-33 season less than a month off, big league hockey training camps reported widespread activity yesterday.

There is no dearth of forwards at Lake Placid, N. Y., where Lester Patrick is whipping the New York Rangers into shape for the opening of the National Hockey League season.

With the Cook brothers, Bill and Bun, and Frank Boucher again slated to form the first team front line, the gray-haired coach is confronted with the problem of picking his reserves from 11 other likely looking wingmen, including Babe Siebert, recently acquired from the Montreal Maroons, and Carl Voss, star of last year's Buffalo Internationalists. Vic Desjardins and Dutch Gainor, who were with the Rangers last year, are expected to be traded or sold.

Eddie Shore, Boston's "bad boy," is still in the West harvesting his wheat crop but nevertheless the Bruins are attracting large crowds daily to their workouts in the Quebec Arena. Art Ross has been driving his burly Bruins at top speed, practicing against the Bruin Cubs of the Canadian-American League and the Quebec Beavers of the Eastern Canada Hockey Association.

Under the tutelage of Dick Irwin, the world's champion Toronto Maple Leafs handled hockey sticks for the first time this season at Kingston, Ont., yesterday. Harold Cotton, Irvin "Ace" Bailey, Andy Blair, Harold Darragh, Earl Miller and Goalkeeper Lorne Chabot have not signed their contracts. However, Irvin has his famous "kid" line of Joe Primeau, Harvey Jackson and Charlie Conacher and "Hap" Day, King Clancy and Red Horner in camp going at full speed.

Seeking ice for his Montreal Maroons, Coach Eddie Gerard, former manager of the New York Americans, pulled into Ottawa yesterday with a full squad.

Herb Gardiner, one-time Canadiens' defense player and Chicago Black Hawk manager, was in conference with the Maroon officials over the week-end seeking players for his Philadelphia Arrows of the Canadian-American League. Gardiner was promised a goalkeeper, a defenseman and a rightwinger. Dave Kerr and "Bat" Phillips have been mentioned as likely to be sent to Philadelphia.

Hornsby Signs To Play for St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 25 (AP)—Rogers Hornsby, who was deposed last summer as manager of the Chicago Cubs, will take the "comeback trail" with the St. Louis Cardinals next year. Announcement was made today that he had signed a one-year contract as a player with the club which he piloted to a pennant and world championship in 1926.

Hornsby, it was announced, will go to the Cardinal training camp next spring as a candidate for a regular job as second baseman. Sam Breadon, president of the Cardinals, said he was confident Hornsby would be able to play major league baseball and that he would be of material help to the St. Louis club in the 1933 National League pennant campaign.

Salary terms of the contract were not announced. It was made known, however, that under its terms Hornsby will receive his unconditional release at the end of the 1933 season, subject to the rules and regulations of the National League. Under these rules, the Cardinals cannot give Hornsby his release if some other club in the league claims his services. But under the terms of his contract, if some club claims him, Hornsby will be able to sell his services to the highest bidder, with the Cardinals to receive no profits.

Hornsby signed the contract with the understanding he was not considered a possible future manager of the Cardinals. He said he would subordinate himself to Manager Charles E. Street, and that he expected to be released if Street decided he was unable to help the club as a player.

MERCER'S MENTOR SIGNS FOR '33

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

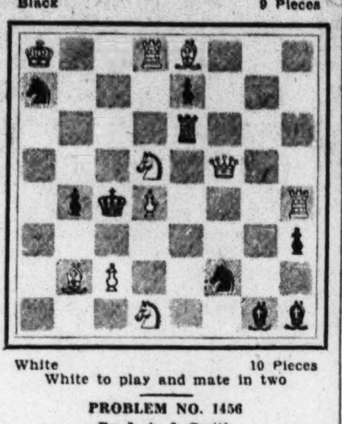
MACON, Ga., Oct. 25—Mercer University's football coach, Lake Russell, has signed a contract for the 1933 season it was learned here recently. Russell has established a remarkable record at Mercer and is rated as one of the leading coaches in the South.

CHESS

by Frederick D. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1455
By N. Easter

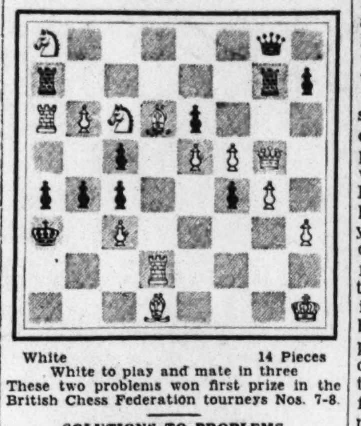
Black 9 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1456
By J. A. J. Smith

Black 11 Pieces



White 14 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

These two problems won first prize in the British Chess Federation tourneys Nos. 7-8.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1453. P-K4
No. 1454. 1. Q-Kt3 threat
2. Q-Kt5ch
1. —— K-K5
2. Kt-Q6ch
1. —— K-B3
2. Kt-K5ch
1. —— Kt-Q2 or R3
2. Q-Kt7ch
1. —— QxP
2. QxBch
1. —— RxP
2. Q-Q3ch
1. —— R-Q
2. PxR(Q) ch

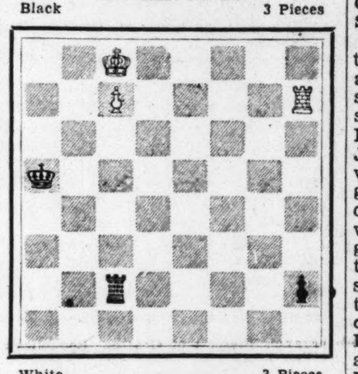
End-Game No. 118. White wins: 1 QxR, QxQ; 2 Kt-Kt6ch, K-Kt; 3 Kt-K7ch, K-R; 4 RxPch, KxR; 5 R-KR5 mate. If 1 ... KtxR; 2 Kt-B7ch, K-Kt; 3 Kt-R6ch, K-R; 4 Q-Kt8ch, RxQ; 5 Kt-B7 mate.

END-GAMES

This study, by Dr. E. Lasker, has a very practical application. The situation might readily arise in the actual game—with a drawn result unless White knew the winning maneuver. From the current Social Chess Quarterly.

End-Game No. 119

Black 3 Pieces



White 3 Pieces
White to play and win

NOTES

The current bulletin of the Correspondence Chess League of America has eight pages of game reports for the various tournaments now under way. In addition, entries for the September quarterly and leadership tournaments are being received by the tournament director, Z. L. Hoover, 205 Pomander Road, Mineola, N. Y. Those interested in this form of chess will be welcomed.

Games from the tournament finished a week ago in Mexico City are beginning to appear. It was to be expected that Alekhine and Kashdan would lead the field by a good margin, for they are a class, and possibly two, above the other contestants. This fact has, in some ways, made their victories rather inferior exhibitions, in that their opponents generally made serious blunders without forcing the international masters to exert themselves very much. In the game below, however, Kashdan wins in interesting, convincing fashion.

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

	Vasquez White	Kashdan Black		Vasquez White	Kashdan Black
1	P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18	R-Kt4	Q-KB3
2	Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	19	P-KR4(e)	P-KR3
3	P-B4	B-Kt2	20	KtxBP	RxKt
4	Kt-B3	P-Q4(a)	21	BxRch	QxB
5	P-K3	Castles	22	R-Q	R-K2
6	B-Q2	P-B3	23	Q-Q5(f)	QxQ
7	R-B	Kt-K5	24	RxQ	P-KR4
8	B-Q3	KtxB	25	P-QKt3	K-B2
9	QxKt	PxP	26	R-Q8	B-B3
10	BxBP	Kt-Q2	27	P-Kt3	R-B2
11	Castles	P-K4	28	R-Q2	P-QKt4!
12	P-Q5(b)	Kt-Kt3	29	RxKtP	B-Kt5
13	B-Kt3	PxP	30	P-B4(g)	PxP ep
14	KtxQP(c)	P-K5!	31	K-B2	B-B6
15	KtxKt	QxKt	32	R(Q2)-Q5	B-Kt5!
16	Kt-Kt5(d)	B-B4		Resigns(h)	
17	R-B4	QR-K			

(a) Transposing into the Grunfeld Defense, and new ground shortly.

(b) Entering complications from which Black emerges with the initiative and better game. 12 KR-Q is much stronger.

(c) What follows indicates that 14 BxQP is better. If then 14 . . . KtxB; 15 QxKt, QxQ; 16 KtxQ, and, although Black retains two bishops, we prefer White.

(d) The Kt never returns. Not 16 Kt-Q4, R-Q; 17 KR-Q, B-Kt5. 16 Kt-K leaves Black with the attack, greater mobility.

(e) 19 Kt-R3, now or a move later, would be equally bad.

(f) White has no compensation whatever and might well resign at once. The rest is only a matter of technical interest, though Kashdan wins with éclat.

(g) Black threatens R-B8ch and B-B6!

(h) If 33 RxB, R-B7ch, and the P must queen.

The game below was played recently at Amsterdam The White Allies were Flohr and Spielmann; the Black, Euwe and Speyer. White sacrifices two pawns for development, which Black accepts to their eventual discomfort.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

	White Allies	Black Allies		White Allies	Black Allies
1	P-Q4	P-Q4	18	B-K5	Q-B
2	P-QB4	P-QB3	19	P-Kt4	B-B4ch
3	Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	20	K-R	B-Q5
4	Kt-B3	P-K3	21	P-QB5	B-R3
5	B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	22	B-Q3	QBxB
6	P-K4	PxKP	23	QxB	PxP(c)
7	KtxP	Q-Kt3	24	P-Kt5	Kt-Q4
8	B-Q3	KtxKt	25	Kt-K4	Castles
9	BxKt	Q-Kt5ch	26	R-B3	P-B4
10	Kt-Q2	QxKtP	27	PxP	KtxP(B3)
11	Castles	QxQP	28	KtxKtch	PxKt
12	Q-K2	Kt-B3	29	BxB	PxB
13	B-K3	Q-Q	30	R-Ktch	K-B2(d)
14	B-B2	B-K2(a)	31	R-R3	P-B4
15	P-B4(b)	P-QKt3	32	RxPch	K-K
16	QR-Q	Q-B2		and Black	resigns
17	B-Q4!	B-Kt2			

(a) 14 . . . P-K4 offers interesting possibilities. In certain variations Black gives back a P of the two he has won, but he gains in development and mobility.

(b) To prevent P-K4, also an attacking move, as the rest of the game shows.

(c) Not 23 . . . BxB; 24 PxB, Kt-Q4; 25 Kt-K4!

(d) 30 . . . K-R; 31 QxPch, KxQ; 32 R-R3 mate!

McGILL SKIERS MAY GO ABROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Oct. 25—Officials of the McGill (university) Ski Club have been invited to send a team of five or six skiers to St. Moritz this coming winter to compete in the international intercollegiate championships to be held at that resort from Jan. 5 to 8. The invitation came from the Cambridge (university) Ski Club and is the outcome of a visit by Oxford and Cambridge teams from England last year. Downhill races, slalom races and two or three short cross-country events are said to be on the program.

Increased Interest Shown In Three-Cushion Billiards

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 25—That there is more interest in three-cushion billiard playing in the United States this year is indicated by the report that the number of entries received by the National Billiard Association for the 15 divisional tournaments which are scheduled to start Oct. 31, shows a considerable increase over the 1931-1932 season.

These tournaments in the southern section will be held at the Kling and Allen Room in Kansas City in the central division; W. A. Sarconi Billiard Room in Denver in the western division and at Peterson's Recreation Room in St. Louis in the eastern division. The final playoff for the southern sectional title will be held later at the Kling and Allen Room in Kansas City.

In the western section the scene of the southern division will be at Hart's Billiard Room in Los Angeles; the central division at the Strand Recreation in San Francisco and the northern division at the Rialto Billiard Parlor in Portland, Ore. Wright's Recreation at San Francisco will hold the western sectional final.

In the northern section, which seems to be a nest for three-cushion players, five divisional tournaments are necessary to take care of the added entry list. The Minneapolis Recreation at Minneapolis will conduct the northwestern divisional, as well as the final sectional playoff, while the eastern divisional will be held at the Euclid-Thirteenth Street Recreation in Cleveland. The Detroit Recreation in Detroit will be the scene of the northeastern divisional. The two central divisionals, No. 1 and 2, have been awarded to Chicago and will be held at the Kieckhefer Recreation and Bensinger's Billiard Parlor. The sectional playoff will be held at the Minneapolis Recreation.

New York City in the eastern section, like Chicago, will hold two tournaments; the northern divisional at Doyle's Billiard Academy, the southern at the Strand Billiard Academy, while the Hippodrome Billiard at Buffalo will be the scene of the northwestern divisional and the western divisional at the Crookston Recreation in Pittsburgh. Doyle's Academy in New York has been awarded the eastern sectional playoff.

SPARES AND NEW MEN MAKE TEAM

Pittsburgh 1931 Veteran Line All Replaced—Sophomores Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 26—The University of Pittsburgh football team, confronted with a double problem, of maintaining its premier standing as one of the best teams of the United States, and at the same time of developing a complete new forward line to replace the graduates of 1932, who occupied all seven of the first places, has managed to hold its own with the aid of a group of substitutes who came forward with unusual brilliancy, filling almost unanimously the places of the stars of the pceceding season, with fine effect. A group of sophomores, treading close on their heels, acted as an additional lever to force the elder players to exert themselves.

In only one instance were the sophomores able to oust their elders, but this was in the important pivot position of center, where it was expected that the loss of Ralph N. Dougherty would prove fatal. But here George C. Shotwell '35, a lanky youth from Wilkes-Barre, weighing only 160 pounds, though over six feet in height, has climbed up from the third string to the place, pushing Joseph D. Tormey '33, who had been Dougherty's understudy for the previous two years, back into second place once more. Supporting these are Howard J. Gelini '34, a former fullback substitute, who moved up into the line this year, and another sophomore, Leslie C. Wilkins '35.

Reserve Guards Fill In

Tarciscio Onder '34, second-string right guard last year, moved up to first place at the start of the season, and though still chiefly good on defense, is filling the position well. Behind him is another reserve of last year, Francis E. Siegel '33. On the left, Carl H. Hartwig '34, who was out of the play last season, but was one of the best of the sophomores in the practice, is working well, while another reserve guard of 1931, George W. Schindehutte '33, has been ousted from second place by one of the oncoming sophomores, Kenneth L. Ormiston '35, who is also threatening to replace Hartwig. Still further in reserve are four more second-year men, Frank V. Kutz, George A. Kesaris, Marwood W. Stark and Karl F. Gleinberg.

The chief problem has been in the tackle position, as Jesse A. Quatse and James McMurdo were the mainstays of the 1931 team, and the reserves were not of the highest class. But the return to the squad of Frank J. Walton '34, ineligible last year, who has worked himself by slow degrees to right tackle, displacing one of the sophomores, Robert M. Hoel, who held the position in the earlier games of the season, and the promotion of Paul Cuba '33, reserve last season, to left tackle, has at least for the present settled the problem. Two other experienced reserves, John F. Love '34 and John C. Meredith '34, are available if needed, while Edgar L. Thompson '35 and Stanley J. Oleniczak '35 are other newcomers.

New Ends Making Good

Promotions of second-string reserves were also the solution of the problem in the end positions, as Joseph P. Skladany '34, fitted into the right position, and Theodore E. Dailey '33, was ready for the other place. Two other members of last year's squad, Robert W. Timmons '34, and Arthur C. Craft '34, though the latter was ineligible last year, are available, as are a bunch of sophomores, of whom Louis J. Wojcihovski '35, is now first reserve on the left, with Timmons on the other wing, Karl P. Seiffert '35, Harvey E. Rooker '35, and James Pipoly '35, are others.

Dr. John Bain Sutherland, the coach, has no problems in the backfield, as far as experienced players is concerned, though even in these cases, the sophomores are climbing over their elders into the more prominent places in several instances. The most important of these invasions is at fullback, where Isadore Weinstock '35, another Wilkes-Barre, Penna., youth, has ousted the first-string player of last season, the veteran John W. Luch '33, with still another sophomore, Henry A. Weisenbaugh '35 in second place. Luch and another veteran reserve, Clarence W. Hesson '34, and still another sophomore, Nickolas H. Kliskey '35, are the rest of the fullback squad.

At quarterback, Robert G. Hogan '34, who won his way last year to first place and proved to be one of the best field generals ever at Pittsburgh, is still a fixture in first place, with Rocco G. Cutri '33, one of the heroes of the Army game last year, ready to step in when needed. A pair of sophomores, Miller Munjas '35, and Arthur H. Ruff '35, are the understudies.

Captain Reider Is Back

Capt. Paul J. Reider '33, though out of the lineup in several of the earlier games, is now back into his position of right halfback, with Warren W. Heller '33, on the other side. Michael J. Sebastian '34, the understudy of Reider during his absence, and Edward J. Matesic '34, are relief men for Reider, while James E. Simms '34, and Howard H. O'Dell '34, are also experienced ball carriers behind Heller. Two sophomores, Michael Nicksick '35, who has already seen service, and Walter T. Balasia '35, as well as the veteran reserves, Melvin D. Brown '33 and Arthur Sekay '33, are also available.

With the crucial game with the cadets of West Point safely won the team is now preparing for the next big game on its difficult schedule, with Notre Dame at the Pitt Stadium next Saturday. The game last Saturday, against Ohio State University, may be partially disregarded, as the wetness of the turf, as well as the lack of outdoor practice during the past week of rain, slowed up the attacks of both teams to a great extent, resulting in a scoreless tie.

Following the Notre Dame game, the team will come east once more to encounter the University of Pennsylvania, and then swing west to Lincoln, for the University of Nebraska encounter. Then home for the classic encounter with Carnegie on their joint home field, and a final visit from the Stanford University team to end the season. The schedule:

Oct. 29—Notre Dame University at Pittsburgh.

Nov. 5—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 12—University of Nebraska at Lincoln; 19—Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh; 26—Stanford University at Pittsburgh

British Field Hockey Under Way

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 25—As last Saturday's results show, field hockey, which probably commands as big a following of players as either Association or Rugby football, is now in full blast for the season of 1932-33. This sport in Britain is essentially amateur and there are no glamorous competitions for trophies and the spectators are not numerous enough to force any departure from the rigid policy of playing the game for the game's sake. Sizable crowds assemble for international matches and other fixtures of special importance, but in the absence of leagues and so forth no box office considerations can be made and are practically ignored.

Women as well as men play hockey with great enthusiasm and the feminine side of the game is controlled in a way that has won high admiration. A short while ago there was dissension between the governing bodies of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales but before this season started the international board was again functioning harmoniously and now everything is moving along in good style toward the high spots of the campaign. One of these is Oxford vs. Cambridge match at Beckenham in February.

Hockey now seriously rivals soccer at the universities and the standard of play is higher comparatively than is that of the footballers. Saturday both teams won their engagements, Oxford beating Oxfordshire County, 7 goals to 3, and Cambridge defeating Hampstead, 3 to 1. Neither game was a particularly brilliant exhibition and the Oxonians were definitely flattered by the margin in their favor.

The results of some of the matches in which other important men's clubs were concerned were: Southgate 3, Beckenham 2; Surbiton 4, Purley 1; Aldershot Command 5, Honorable Artillery Company 1; Tulse Hill 2, Bromley 1; Teddington 3, Wimbledon 0.

Unpleasant weather conditions seemed to upset the ladies' defense more than the men's if the scores be any criterion and there were several instances of such high scores as Morley College 8, Heathfield 1; Siemens 8, Liverpool and Victoria Assurance 4; Savings Bank 6, Old Dolphins 2; St. Margarets 6, Old Ashfordians 4.

FOOTBALL TALENT FROM 34 STATES

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP)—No one section of the United States has a corner of football talent in these days if the roster of the National Professional Football League is any indicator. Players in the major circuit come from 34 states and one territory, Hawaii.

Illinois furnishes the greatest number, 20, the two Chicago teams recruiting many of their players right at home; California and Texas each contribute 15, New York and Ohio 14 each, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin 13 each, Kansas and Massachusetts 10 each, while Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Oregon, Washington, Michigan and Minnesota have from five to nine representatives each.

At least one player comes from each of the following: Arizona, Kentucky, Florida, Montana, Mississippi, Virginia, Wyoming, Tennessee, Colorado, Connecticut and Hawaii.

FARRELL-OBERHAMMER WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 25—J. J. (Johnny) Farrell, professional at the Quaker Ridge Golf Club, Inc., Marmaroneck, and his assistant, Victor Oberhammer, won low gross honors with a brilliant 69, three strokes under par, in the Metropolitan Professional Golfers' Association's pro-assistant best-ball tournament at the Gedney Farm Golf Club here yesterday. A total of 11 teams competed in this event, which took place in the morning. In the afternoon event, a pro-amateur best-ball competition, Mike (pro) and Willie Turnesa of the Elmsford Country Club, won the honors with a card of 36—31—67. The winners were given a handicap of six strokes.

NEW YACHTING SERIES SEEN

Cup Challengers Expected to Race in United States Waters in 1933

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Twelve-meter yachts, competing in an international series of five races on the open sea, or an arm of the sea off the Atlantic coast of the United States, over 24-mile courses, alternately triangular and windward and leeward, involving at least two and perhaps six countries, next summer, is seen in the offing following the announcement made yesterday by W. A. W. Stewart that terms for such a race have been settled upon.

The North American Yacht Racing Union has put up a trophy for the proposed series of races and Clifford D. Mallory, its president, last spring appointed Stewart to head a committee of arrangements. The terms as arranged have been sent overseas for final approval and American yachtsmen are making plans for the anticipated challenge.

A challenge from another country for racing next year means that several 12-meter yachts will have to be designed and built in this country, as the rules of the competition eliminate all 12-meter yachts now owned in the United States. To be eligible all boats must be designed, built and owned in the country they represent. There are six 12-meters in this country that were designed by an American naval architect, W. Starling Burgess, but the boats were built in Germany. The other two known 12-meters on this side of the Atlantic were built overseas. Cantinoe is a Scandinavian product and Mouette was built in England.

The 12-meter yachts are about two-thirds the length of the Class J, or America's Cup, boats and were the largest class actively racing in American waters last season with the exception of two America's Cup boats.

The deed of gift of the new challenge cup requires that eight months' notice be given the country holding the cup, but provides that this may be waived at the discretion of the cup trustees, thus paving the way for a challenge for the 1933 season.

DETROIT RED WINGS DEAL FOR BRYDSON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Oct. 25—It was announced here yesterday afternoon that the dispute between the Detroit National Hockey League Club and the London Tecumsehs of the International Hockey League over Gordon Byrdson, right winger of the Chicago Shamrocks last year, had been settled, with the Detroit team getting possession of the player. Under the terms of the agreement, Farrand Gillie, left winger for the Olympics, Detroit International League club, goes to the London team.

Byrdson is a former member of the Toronto Maple Leafs and of the London Tecumsehs. He jumped the Tecumsehs to join the Shamrocks of the then "outlawed" American League and was restored to good standing recently with other members of the teams in that league. Byrdson worked out with the Red Wings yesterday afternoon.

DUPONT WINS AT PINEHURST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Oct. 25—F. L. DuPont yesterday won the annual golf tournament for summer residents of Pinehurst with a 72-hole total of 294 over the No. 4 course of the Pinehurst Country Club. DuPont played with a handicap of 12 strokes. This is the only Pinehurst tourney during the year that is closed to the usual field of visitors from all sections of the country. Purvis Ferree was runner-up, one stroke behind DuPont, and H. F. Sewell Jr. placed third with a total of 311.

WOMEN GOLFERS ELECT CAPTAINS

Team captains for the season of 1933 were elected by the clubs in the Boston division of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts yesterday. The first-team captains will be: Eastern Division, Hilda Williams, The Country Club; Western Division, Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr., Oakley C. C.; Northern Division, Rosamond Vahey, Belmont Spring C. C., and Southern Division, Mrs. C. F. Eaton, Wellesley C. C. The second-team captains will be: Eastern, Mrs. Arthur Le Barron, Albemarle G. C.; Western, Nellie M. Brigham, Weston G. C.; Northern, Mrs. Harold Moulton, Tedesco C. C., and Southern, Josephine Griffith, Hoosic-Whisick G. C. The third-team captains will be: Eastern, Mrs. John Devine, Charles River C. C.; Western, Mrs Charles E. Bacon, Oakley C. C.; Northern, Mrs. W. G. Rockwood, Bear Hill G. C., and Southern, Mrs. Philip Hamlin, Wollaston G. C.

BRITISH MOTORING FATALITIES FEWER

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Motoring fatalities in Great Britain decreased by 18 per cent in May, June and July, 1932, as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year, according to a comparative analysis of accidents compiled by the Automobile Association. Accidents due to overtaking and excessive speed were down by nearly 30 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

The fact that careless driving was responsible for less than 4 per cent of the total number of accidents is significant and pays a tribute to the ability of the vast majority of motorists.

MISSOURI'S "BIG SIX" SCHEDULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Oct. 25—The University of Missouri's 1933 football schedule, announced recently by C. L. Brewer, director of athletics at the university, includes five games in the "Big Six" Conference. The "Big Six" schedule follows: Oct. 14—Kansas State at Columbia; 28—Iowa State at Ames; Nov. 11—Oklahoma at Columbia; 25—Kansas at Lawrence; 30—Nebraska at Columbia.

SCHWEITZER ELECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Oct. 25—Fred Thompson Schweitzer '33 of Huntington has been elected captain of the West Virginia University football team by the W. V. U. captaincy board. Schweitzer has played right tackle ever since his freshman year. Earle Neale, head coach, has been appointing an acting captain for each game this season.

PAIR TO COMPETE IN AUSTRALIA

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 25 (AP)—Clarence L. (Buster) Crabbe, 400-meter freestyle swimming champion, and Michael (Mickey Riley) Galitzen, springboard diving champion of the recent Olympiad, will leave here Nov. 18 for a series of exhibitions in Australia, it was announced recently. Crabbe will meet Andrew M. Charlton, Australian Olympic star, in several races.

SIX GAMES IN CONFERENCE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 25 (AP)—University of Minnesota will play six Big Ten Conference games annually, starting in 1933, Athletic Director Frank McCormick announced recently. The 1932 schedule calls for five. Some seasons the Gophers have played only four Conference rivals. Games next year will be with Wisconsin, Purdue, Indiana and Iowa here, and at Michigan and Northwestern.

VANDERBILT END INELIGIBLE

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 25 (AP)—Julian M. Foster '34, varsity end on the Vanderbilt University football team, has been ruled ineligible for further competition in intercollegiate sports by the Vanderbilt Athletic Association. The association based its decision on the fact that Foster played professional baseball.

O'LEARY IS COACH AT KANSAS

LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 25 (AP)—Athletic Director F. C. Allen recently announced the appointment of T. M. (Ted) O'Leary, former Jayhawker basketball star, as assistant freshman basketball coach at the University of Kansas.

YALE FRESHMAN CAPTAIN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25—Horace W. Davis 2d of Binghamton, N. Y., will lead the Yale freshman football team as captain this season, it was announced yesterday. Davis, who plays right guard, prepared for Yale at Andover, where he was captain of football and president of his class.

Navy to Start Work on Another Cruiser in 1933

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (AP)—To keep the United States up to her treaty strength in cruisers, the navy intends to start work next year on another vessel of that type.

Bids have been invited on a 10,000-ton 8-inch-gun cruiser to cost approximately $17,000,000 and be completed in 1936.

That will give this country 16 cruisers of this type. Under the London treaty the seventeenth can be started in 1934 and the eighteenth in 1935.

In making the announcement, Mr. Charles F. Adams, Secretary of the Navy, said work on the new cruiser would not begin until March 1, if the four months' extension of the year's naval building holiday becomes effective.

Mr. Adams explained the bids on the new cruiser were invited before the State Department made known its position toward the naval constructon holiday. They are to be opened here on Dec. 14.

CANADA ENCOURAGED TO USE AFRICAN SISAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Every ton of binder twine will reap 1000 acres of wheat. One of the chief constituents of this twine is a fiber sisal, produced in East Africa, Mexico and Java. Alfred Wigglesworth, a member of the advisory board of His Majesty's East African Dependency Office, is here in the interests of the Empire product.

He states that only one-third of the 40,000 or 50,000 tons of binder twine needed annually in Canada is made from the East African sisal. He hopes to see added tonnage coming to Canada from East Africa in the near future. Its cultivation is recent in the sister Dominion, Tanganyika Territory having taken up the cultivation of it at the beginning of the century.

The Editor's Puzzle

12

Even only though one
yatch in a hundred that
use gasline motors
can travel at the rate
of 30 knots anchor, this
could do it easy and,
down on the lake where
the river had overflow
it last this time

(Corrected form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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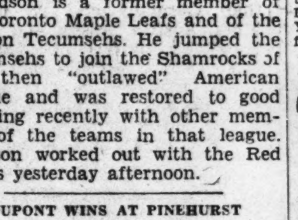
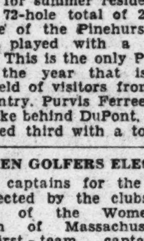


WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE

ENGLAND

LONDON

LONDON
Change of Address
The Orange Tree



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BRITISH STAND FIRMLY AGAINST SECURITY PACT

Agreement to Consult in Case of Threat of War Has Possibilities

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special European Correspondence

The new proposal of a security pact as the solution of Europe's political problem immediately aroused the strongest opposition in Great Britain. When it was announced that Mr. Nicholas Politis of Greece was engaged in the elaboration of a fresh version of the ill-fated Geneva Protocol of 1924, it was made abundantly clear that the plan was unacceptable.

The French have always hankered after military guarantees, and recently M. Edouard Herriot declared that one of the conditions of security was an agreement for international intervention in the event of an attempt to violate treaty rights. This is, in vaguer terms, the suggestion of an international army put forward by M. André Tardieu and urged in 1919 by M. Léon Bourgeois.

Now whatever may be said theoretically, either for or against military pledges and international action—and a good deal can be said on both sides—it is obvious that in present circumstances no British Government would accept a security pact which would automatically operate where British interests were not concerned and which would have the effect of stereotyping the present statute of Europe. Therefore theoretical discussion is without purpose. Practically, the thing is impossible.

In 1919 a tripartite treaty was indeed drawn up, but it was not ratified by the United States, and was allowed by England to fall to the ground. In 1924 the Geneva Protocol was elaborated, but its dangers were immediately seen, and the Labor Government hesitated to approve an accord which would put armed forces at the disposal of the League of Nations, while the subsequent Conservative Government utterly rejected it.

The Locarno Pacts may be taken as a compromise. Were there unprovoked aggression, either on the part of Germany or France, Great Britain would doubtless be called upon. But it is possible that a number of legal points would arise, and the facts of the case would have to be perfectly clear before popular approval would be given to any move.

It should indeed be perfectly plain that no first-class power is, in present circumstances, disposed to surrender its sovereignty over its armed forces, and to abandon in advance the exercise of its judgment in unforeseeable events. To find a formula that will be applicable to every case that might arise is impossible. Neither Italy, nor Great Britain, nor the United States, can conceivably satisfy the French demands for guarantees as they have been hitherto expressed.

This does not mean that the Great Powers refuse to recognize their responsibilities. These responsibilities would be acutely felt were there a violation of the Covenant or the Kellogg Pact. But they would have to be examined in the light of the particular circumstances of the moment; and general commitments to act in a particular way automatically, even though there were no sympathy with the special cause, would be found intolerable.

The opinion is unmistakably expressed that any proposal which tends to make the League of Nations a super-state, issuing commands to its members, would not only be doomed to failure, but would, if pressed, split the League. The best friends of the League of Nations are not those who seek to give it powers which it cannot yet exercise.

Sanctions, even such as nominally exist in the provisions of the Covenant itself, have gone by the board. It is a waste of time and a confusion of counsel to persist on these lines. But if sanctions and military pledges and security pacts offer no solution, there is a reasonable alternative policy—namely, that of a Consultation Pact, which would enable the powers to decide on the right course of action whenever action seemed to be needed.

125,000 WEBSTER STAMPS SOLD

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 25 (AP)—The Hanover Post Office yesterday sold 125,000 of the new Daniel Webster commemorative stamps, which bear a full-view bust of one of Dartmouth's most illustrious sons. The stamps were on sale only at Franklin, Webster's birthplace; Exeter, and Hanover, where he went to school.

Motion Pictures

"Sanssouci Flute Concert"

Harps and flutes are not the most thrilling of instruments, but they have a certain compatibility, so that Miss Artiss de Volt's harp recital at the Fine Arts Theater last evening made a gracious prelude to the German screen operetta, "Das Flötenkonzert von Sanssouci."

"The Flute Concert at Sanssouci" is a lavishly illustrated historical storiette. The screen pages unfold, gorgeous with long vistas and spacious distances (necessary for the voluminous gowns of the period), with baroque chandeliers and rich-textured hangings, with lustrous brocades and gleaming satins and all the luxurious paraphernalia of the Age of Elegance. If you take your plot like the lady who always makes up her own libretto at the opera, you can still make quite a tale of it, and reading the synopsis afterward, find you haven't strayed so very far. The atmosphere of courtly intrigue, of messages concealed under playing cards and transferred with the whisk of a furbelow, or inserted between sheets of music while Great Frederick, the imperturbable flute player, quietly accomplishes his designs, the stirring night ride of the heroic Major von Lindeneck, and in later scenes the breath-taking pursuit over the same beautiful scenic roadway, all spell romance and explain themselves. It is good cinema, every inch.

Herr Otto Gebühr makes a likable and not too unapproachably dignified "Grouch of Potsdam." It is true that his flute playing cannot too favorably be compared with that of M. Laurent of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, but it is carried off pictorially at least. Herr Hans Rehmann (the Major) is the manliest of heroes, all high courage and derringdo, his fine figure tensed to brave deeds, his face the very pattern of—no, not a perfect Major-Gineral, but of, well, let us say, nobility. Fräulein Renate Müller, as the slightly wavering wife, has less opportunity than heretofore to display the full scope of her talents, but who looks attractive. The rest of the large cast fit in picturesquely, and whether it is because it all happened 3000 miles across the sea instead of as many miles across the continent, or because of the period costuming, or the stupendously rococo background which actually did exist once upon a time, the effect is not of artificiality but of a sort of story-book veracity. M. L.

Boston Art Notes

Karl F. Skoog

Sculptures by Mr. Karl F. Skoog may be seen at the studio of Mme. Rosella Gardner, 500 Boylston Street.

As a portraitist and imaginative sculptor the artist works with an obvious enthusiasm and intensity. Those whom he portrays are seen in their brighter moments, their features mobile and expressive. The imaginative subjects are full of movement, which for the artist is one means of imparting a living character to his sculptures. The poetic subjects dance, bend, flex their muscles to convey as much activity as possible. Mr. Skoog possesses a very able talent in this direction. For him sculpture is more a fictile than a plastic art; he models, he does not carve. The results are supple, fluent rather than constructional, and solid.

Alfred Sévigny

At Doll and Richards there is the initial showing of pictures by Mr. Alfred Sévigny. It is of interest perhaps to know that Mr. Sévigny is a weaver by profession, that his talent is native and not developed by outside influences, with one exception, to wit, the aid of a correspondence course in painting.

Mr. Sévigny may well appear upon the boards as a bona fide artist. There is no need of explanations or preliminaries. Many a person appears in the galleries as exhibitor, proclaiming brazenly his title of artist, and really ranking very far below Mr. Sévigny's level. It is incalculable, very often, where amateurishness ends and professionalism begins. Frankly we are indifferent to either title.

Mr. Sévigny draws in a purely decorative style, directing his energies to ornament and flourish rather than to form and relations of hues and lights and shadows. He is rich in resource, conventionally poetic, and indefatigable. Blossoms and sprites, leafy branches and tendrils, curly tresses and gauzelike costumes give the design-substance of his pictures. D. A.

French Foster American Ties

Definite Action by Government Urged; Sincere Desire for Peace Emphasized

By MALLORY BROWNE
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—A movement is actively under way in France to consolidate the notable progress in Franco-American relations brought about by recent world events.

As the result of a vigorous campaign in favor of organized and official efforts to strengthen the ties of friendship between France and the United States, the French Government now has before it an urgent request for definite action toward that end.

M. Henry Bérenger, former French Ambassador to Washington, who holds the position of chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, recently lodged with M. Edouard Herriot, French Prime Minister, an appeal for the establishment of some organization designed to help the people of other nations, and particularly the Americans and British, to obtain a better understanding of France and the French point of view.

M. François Albert, Radical leader and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies, has made a similar declaration: "We must win world opinion over to our side; that is the only way of reëstablishing confidence between peoples and of putting an end to the economic crisis."

These are but two of a number of similar signs of the interest France is taking today, not only in crystallizing the existent liens between the nations, but in developing these bonds of friendliness into a more positive unity.

French foreign policy, under the stress of recent political developments in Europe and the pressure of an economic situation which only this year began to be fully felt in France, has received a new twist. This twist is toward a more active collaboration with Great Britain and with the United States.

For while France's sincere desire for peace and its utter abhorrence of even the thought of war has always been unmistakably clear to anyone who really knows French people, it is equally true that for the last several years those in charge of French policies believed that peace could be preserved in Europe only by maintaining unchallenged French military supremacy on the Continent.

But if France held to this mistaken attitude, which often bordered on arrogant militarism, for nearly a decade, it is certain that it has abandoned it completely today. The reason is simply that such recent developments as Germany's demand for equality of rights in the matter of armaments has brought to France the inescapable realization that its efforts to enforce peace through military hegemony were vain and illusory.

A smaller and weaker nation than Germany, weaker likewise — even though supported by its "satellites" Poland and the Little Entente—than Germany and its potential allies, Austria, Russia and perhaps even Italy—France has finally decided that it can find lasting peace and security only in unity and close collaboration with England and the United States.

Proof that this is so abounds in the words of French statesmen and in articles in most of the French press. Not only Mr. Herriot but other members of the Cabinet rarely lose the opportunity to emphasize the importance which the French Government attaches to such American pronouncements as the interpretation given by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, to the Briand-Kellogg pact, that it constituted in fact a consultative pact in case the threat of war arose; the "Stimson doctrine" upholding the inviolability of frontiers; Mr. Stimson's more recent statement to the effect that neutrality today would be impossible in the event of war; Ambassador Edge's declaration that the United States considered freedom from the fear of invasion as the primal right of every nation; the importance of these declarations is stressed over and over again both verbally and in the press of the nation. At the same time France's dominant desire to preserve a united front with Britain has been apparent in all its diplomatic moves.

Why, then, it may logically be asked, does not France accede to what it knows perfectly well is desired by both America and Britain, namely, reduce drastically its own armed forces and grant armament equality to Germany? It is precisely to answer this question, and to diffuse in the United States, England and other countries an understanding of why France hesitates to disarm, that M. Bérenger and his co-workers seek the establishment of some form of bureau designed to spread correct information about French acts and motives.

Such a bureau would undertake to help the British and American people look at things from the French point of view. Repeating France's desire for peace and for peace only, it would remind them of that which no Frenchman ever forgets—that French soil was twice invaded by Germany in as many generations. It would explain that—rightly or wrongly—the vast majority of French people are sincerely convinced of Germany's intention to attempt the rearrangement by force of at least its eastern frontiers. It would try to help America and England understand French anxiety at the recent ultra-nationalistic manifestations in Germany, which have placed the Reich under the virtual dictatorship of those same militaristic Prussian and Junker elements which it holds responsible for the World War; and it would try to explain French distrust of that nationalist element in a nation which it is convinced is already rearmed in flagrant violation of the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty.

These are just a few of the points on which France would like to have America make an effort to understand its point of view. And there is no lack of evidence that if the people of the United States would make this effort, France for its part is ready to go half way in meeting American viewpoints on such matters as the Manchurian situation, reduction of the heavy burden of armaments costs, tariff rearrangements, and the payment of reasonably adjusted war debts. The feeling is strong in France that at no time has there been a greater community of interests between France and the United States, and that there should therefore be a corresponding increase in unity of views and action

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 NBC, Tangee Musical Dreams.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio: Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Talk, Gov. Joseph B. Ely.
7:30 Republican State Committee talk.
7:45 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 NBC, "You and Your Government."
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Pat Barnes; organ.
9:00 NBC, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Friendship Town," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 "Jack and Jane"; skit.
10:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.
12:00 Cascade Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Strachan Andrews' Orchestra.
5:30 Talk.
5:45 NBC, "Sekatary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Wolverine Spotlight.
6:45 Talk, Mr. William S. Youngman.
7:00 Harold Hurley, tenor.
7:10 Talk, Mr. Joe Toye.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville": sketch.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; Fire Chief Band.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; police dramatization; orchestra.
11:00 Forecast, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Leo Reisman's Brunswick Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "Rambles in Rhythm."
5:55 Little Tree Serenader.
6:0 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 The Novelty Four.
6:30 Bob Emery's Opportunity Night.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 Sears New England Days.
7:30 CBS, Harry Barris' Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Address, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Baltimore.
8:30 Evening Melodies: soloist.
8:45 CBS, Quartet; organ.
9:00 CBS, Arthur Tracy; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness."
9:30 CBS, Serial mystery story.
10:00 Organ recital.
10:15 "Garnetville" sketch.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Musical comedy memories.
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Piano Pictures"; duo.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Cremona String Quartet.
7:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
7:45 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Brickley Vagabonds.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 Book talk, George Ross.
9:00 Le Paridis Band.
9:15 "Master of Mystery": sketch.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Jay C. Flippencies: soloists; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:30 p. m.—Concert recordings.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Gordon College Trio.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical Clock.
7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00-12:00—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC concert recital.
2:00 p. m.—University Extension: "Real Estate Law."
2:30 p. m.—Unveiling of Henry Cabot Lodge Memorial.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC and local programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Pie Plant Pete.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Edison Friendly Chat.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:55 a. m.—Studio announcements; news.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00-4:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30-11:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15-12:00 noon—CBS musical programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15-4:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; weather report.
8:00-11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Studio announcements; news.
3:15 p. m.—Piano recital.
3:30 p. m.—Cremona String Quartet.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

Theaters

"Show Boat"

Shubert Theater—Ziegfeld's "Show Boat," adapted from the novel by Edna Ferber, music by Jerome Kern, book and lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein II, scenes by Joseph Urban. Week beginning Oct. 24, 1932.

"Show Boat" tied up at the Shubert last night for a two-weeks sojourn, for the delectation both of those who did not visit it during its stay at the Colonial several years ago, and of those who did. This musocal romance, which covers a considerable period of picturesque American history, is as fresh as ever, in content and in performance. Most of the original river-boat entertainers are still here—Miss Norma Terris in her widely-ranging impersonations; Miss Helen Morgan and her piano; Mr. Jules Bledsoe and "Old Man River"; Miss Eva Puck and Mr. Sammy White, those tender-hearted comics, and many of the minor characters. The newcomers—Mr. William Kent, as a less rotund Cap'n Andy, Miss Bertha Belmore as Parthy Ann, Mr. Paul Keast as Gaylord Ravenal—adhere to the tradition established by their predecessors. The old songs and the old situations made the old appeal to the first-night audience which was generous in applause.

The versatile Miss Terris has added to the total enjoyment by extending the repertory of Kim's impersonations in the last scene. Most amusing of them all is her impression of Miss Greta Garbo in "Grand Hotel." This was worth waiting until 11:30 for. Altogether, a lavishly rewarding show. L. A. S.

'Trial by Jury'; 'Pinafore'

It would perhaps be incorrect, or even unfair, to say that the presence of Miss Fay Templeton in the cast of "H. M. S. Pinafore" is distinctly the clou of this week's entertaining fare at the Hollis Street Theater. Shall one say, rather, that it is the frosting on an already delicious cake? A voice perennially young, every gesture meaningful, made her performance of Little Buttercup of last evening a delight, and aroused an audience's enthusiasm.

Incidentally, the standard she set, together with Messrs. Frank Moulan, as First Lord of the Admiralty; William Danforth, as the inimitable Dick Deadeye and Joseph Macaulay in the rôle of the commander of the "Pinafore," established a pace that was quite closely followed by the rest of the clever cast that Mr. Milton Aborn has brought for the delectation of Bostonians.

At this point it is customary to remark on the stage settings. They were probably quite adequate, but why waste time looking at inanimate scenery when it is much better employed in admiring the vivacious and youthful chorus whose intelligent support contributes a goodly share to the spectator's enjoyment?

"Trial by Jury," which to this reporter is Gilbert and Sullivan at their slapstickiest, may be regarded as a sort of lever de rideau. It was hugely amusing. Miss Vivian Hart, the pluchritudinous plaintiff, was at her best in a rôle which fitted her like a glove. And, again, a word of praise to the chorus and the stage director who coached them. The Civic Light Opera Company has won its spurs.

Boston Stage Notes

Openings next Monday include "The Perfect Marriage," a new play by Arthur Goodrich, in the American Theater Society series at the Plymouth, and "Patience," the next item in the Gilbert and Sullivan season at the Hollis.

"The Green Pastures" is now in its final week at the Colonial.

The date for the opening of the new operetta based on "Cyrano de Bergerac," at the Colonial, is now announced as Nov. 4.

"Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," is in its second week at the Copley.

The fifth play in the American Theater Society series at the Plymouth will be "Whistling in the Dark," which will open Nov. 14.

"The Dubarry," operetta with Miss Grace Moore of the Metropolitan Opera in the leading rôle, will come to the Shubert Nov. 7 for a two-weeks engagement.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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GROUPS for little folk; mornings, afternoons; play, music, handwork, etc. CHARLOTTE CLARKE, 50 West 67th St., New York City. Susquehanna 7-4950.

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Found by Boston Police Dept.
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217704—Pocketbook, black lea., cont. pupil's tickets, rule, card, pen and pencils.
CALL LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT Ken. 6700, Line 9

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FOR SALE IN WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS. Modern, 7-room house, conveniently located, near schools and trains. Tel. Wellesley 1736.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLEAN, orderly, refined home is available for gentleman or lady; every convenience, comfort and service; 20 miles from Boston. Box G-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, $6.00 up.
611 W. 114th St., N. Y. C. Monument 2-7662

BOSTON, 194 Huntington Ave., Suite 1—Large front room, hot and cold water, fireplace, closet. Tel. Ken. 3236.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Two sunny rooms with fireplaces and bath near Longwood Towers. ASP. 4641.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., 64 Norwood Ave.—Lady alone in large home wishes to rent suite on first floor with garage, $25 per month; meals if desired; use of whole house; large, beautiful bedroom, steam radiator, sunshine, $16 per month; church, stores near; beautiful surroundings; every comfort. Telephone 1742.

MERIDEN, CONN.—Pleasant room in quiet home; some meals if desired. MISS IVES, 81 Randolph Avenue.

N. Y. C., 216 W. 100th—Bright single, double rooms; kitchen privileges, running water; homelike, harmonious atmosphere. BARBLAN, Riverside 9-0817.

NEW YORK CITY, 331 West 101st St.—Single or double rooms, high class house, piano. ELLIS, Acad. 2-2912.

N. Y. C., 104 E. 31st (Apt. 4)—Attractive single, semi-private home; quiet, sunny, comfortable; exceptionally reasonable. Caledonia 5-0984.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 90th (10N)—Luxurious private apartment offers light, sunny, front double adjoining bath; distinctive single; references.

NEW YORK CITY, 107 W. 86th—Attractive room, high-class business woman or man; only roomer. Schuyler 3240. References exchanged.

N. Y. C., 536 West 113th St., Apartment 81—Attractive, large studio, double, single; medium, water; refined American home; telephone.

NEW YORK CITY—For business woman, small room, handsomely furnished, large window facing Park Ave. Caledonia 5-3377.

NEW YORK CITY, 229 West 97th St., Apartment 8-B—Single-double room, adjoining bath; board optional. Riverside 9-1547.

NEW YORK CITY, 617 West 112th St. (Apt. 22)—Attractive single and double rooms in pleasant home.

NEW YORK CITY, 342 West 71st St.—Pleasant, light room, steam, $6.00-$8.00. SULLIVAN, Apt. 10.

WOODHAVEN, N. Y.—Furnished comfortable room, steam heat, hot water; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box K-18, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN—Sell toilet paper, paper towels, drinking cups in New York City, Westchester, Long Island, Connecticut, New Jersey to institutions and industrial trade; liberal commission, salary when qualified. PREMIER PAPER CO., 417 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COOK—15 years' experience in hotel and institutions; references furnished; age 34, married. Box No. G-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED soloist and teacher desires position in a larger field; Christian Science church preferred. Address T. S., General Delivery, Kingston, N. Y.

YOUNG man, 29, excellent secretarial experience, executive ability, desires position. Write Box Z-9, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

APRONS, lingerie, hosiery; earn splendid commissions selling acquaintances guaranteed merchandise; unusual values; credit arranged. PHOEBE, 1170 Broadway, New York City.

LADIES sell hosiery, lingerie, Christmas cards to acquaintances below store prices; credit extended, commissions. ROSEWIN, 505 5th Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE young lady wishes position of any work with future advancement; conscientious, reliable and adaptable. Write Box M-56, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

EXPERIENCED woman seeks position as attendant or companion-housekeeper to elderly lady; Christian Scientist preferred. Box G-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED Swedish woman desires position as cook; neat, orderly, capable, willing; references. ANNA D. NELSON, 45 Worcester St., Boston. Com. 3311.

HOUSEKEEPER position wanted by neat, refined Protestant, middle-aged, in family one or two; good attendant; just broke up home. Box E-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LADIES' companion, attendant; intelligent, capable, willing, good sewer, traveler; speaks German. Write Box B-15, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

NEW YORK CITY—Colored woman wishes position housework for small family; consider out of town. Edgecombe 4-2306.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable, dependable, desires privilege of serving; excellent references; immediately available. MISS E. COLE, 170 W. 78th St., N. Y. C. Tr. 7-6786 after 6 p. m.

TORONTO, ONTARIO—Young woman, English, thoroughly experienced, desires position as companion-attendant; willing to travel. MISS K. MARTIN, 18 Elm St., or phone Adelaide 6125 afternoons.

TORONTO, ONTARIO—Young woman desires position as general housekeeper. Tel. Hyland 2966.

WOMAN—Thorough office experience, English and German correspondent; willing to take care of child or serve as companion; go anywhere. C. L. R., 26 Reon Ave., West New Brighton, S. I., N. Y.

YOUNG lady, experienced, desires opportunity to serve as attendant or companion; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box R-23, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Boston Oct. 21, 1932

I certify that the following is a list of all the candidates duly nominated to be voted for in Suffolk County, November 8, 1932, and the form of all questions to be voted on at said election.

FREDERIC W. COOK
Secretary of the Commonwealth

1 9 3 2.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT. VOTE FOR ONE.
FOSTER AND FORD, COMMUNIST PARTY.
HOOVER AND CURTIS, REPUBLICAN.
REYNOLDS AND AIKEN, SOCIALIST LABOR.
ROOSEVELT AND GARNER, DEMOCRATIC.
THOMAS AND MAURER, SOCIALIST PARTY.
UPSHAW AND REGAN, PROHIBITION PARTY.

GOVERNOR. VOTE FOR ONE.
John J. Ballam of Boston, Communist Party.
Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, Democratic.
Alfred Baker Lewis of Cambridge, Socialist Party.
Charles S. Oram of Boston, Socialist Labor.
William Sterling Youngman of Brookline, Republican.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. VOTE FOR ONE.
Gaspar G. Bacon of Boston, Republican.
Morris I. Becker of Boston, Socialist Labor.
James W. Dawson of Boston, Communist Party.
Walter S. Hutchins of Greenfield, Socialist Party.
John E. Swift of Milford, Democratic.

SECRETARY. VOTE FOR ONE.
John F. Buckley of Boston, Democratic.
Frederic W. Cook of Somerville, Republican.
Albert S. Coolidge of Pittsfield, Socialist Party.
Max Lerner of Worcester, Communist Party.
Albert L. Waterman of Boston, Socialist Labor.

TREASURER. VOTE FOR ONE.
Domenico A. DiGirolamo of Boston, Socialist Labor.
Eva Hoffman of Boston, Communist Party.
Charles F. Hurley of Cambridge, Democratic.
Francis Prescott of Grafton, Republican.
Glen Trimble of Boston, Socialist Party.

AUDITOR. VOTE FOR ONE.
Jule Babbitt of Worcester, Communist Party.
Daniel T. Blessington of Somerville, Socialist Labor.
Alonzo B. Cook of Boston, Republican.
David A. Eisenberg of Chelsea, Socialist Party.
Francis X. Hurley of Cambridge, Democratic.

ATTORNEY GENERAL. VOTE FOR ONE.
John P. Buckley of Boston, Democratic.
Maria C. Correia of New Bedford, Communist Party.
Fred E. Oelcher of Peabody, Socialist Labor.
George E. Roewer of Cambridge, Socialist Party.
William R. Scharton of Reading, Independent.
Joseph E. Warner of Taunton, Republican.

CONGRESSMAN. VOTE FOR ONE. SEVENTH DISTRICT.
William P. Connery, Jr. of Lynn, Democratic.
Charles W. Lovett of Lynn, Republican.
Joseph F. Massidda of Lynn, Socialist Party.

CONGRESSMAN. VOTE FOR ONE. NINTH DISTRICT.
Frederick S. Deitrick of Cambridge, Democratic.
Robert Luce of Waltham, Republican.
William Barnard Smith of Brookline, Prohibition.

CONGRESSMAN. VOTE FOR ONE. TENTH DISTRICT.
John J. Crehan of Boston, Democratic.
George Holden Tinkham of Boston, Republican.

CONGRESSMAN. VOTE FOR ONE. ELEVENTH DISTRICT.
John J. Douglass of Boston, Democratic.
William F. McDonald of Chelsea, Republican.

CONGRESSMAN. VOTE FOR ONE. TWELFTH DISTRICT.
Bernard Ginsburg of Boston, Republican.
John W. McCormack of Boston, Democratic.

COUNCILLOR. VOTE FOR ONE. SECOND DISTRICT.
Harrison H. Atwood of Boston, Independent.
Joseph B. Grossman of Quincy, Republican.
Leo J. Halloran of Quincy, Democratic.

COUNCILLOR. VOTE FOR ONE. THIRD DISTRICT.
Esther M. Andrews of Brookline, Republican.
Jessie Waterman Brooks of Cambridge, Democratic.

COUNCILLOR. VOTE FOR ONE. FOURTH DISTRICT.
Daniel H. Coakley of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. VOTE FOR ONE. FIRST SUFFOLK DISTRICT
Conde Brodbine of Revere, Republican.
Frank D. Crowley of Chelsea, Democratic.

SENATOR. VOTE FOR ONE. SECOND SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Joseph A. Langone, Jr. of Boston, Democratic.
Paul M. Traub of Boston, Republican.

SENATOR. VOTE FOR ONE. THIRD SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Jeremiah Francis Conway of Cambridge, Democratic.
Henry Parkman, Jr. of Boston, Republican.

SENATOR. VOTE FOR ONE. FOURTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Edward C. Carroll of Boston, Democratic.
Mary M. Riley of Boston, Republican.

SENATOR. VOTE FOR ONE. FIFTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Aubrey G. Gibson of Boston, Republican.
William F. Madden of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. VOTE FOR ONE. SIXTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Harold R. Duffie of Boston, Republican.
Joseph C. White of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. VOTE FOR ONE. SEVENTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Joseph Finnegan of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. VOTE FOR ONE. EIGHTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Isidore H. Fox of Boston, Republican.
Owen A. Gallagher of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. VOTE FOR ONE. NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Erland F. Fish of Brookline, Republican.
Francis B. McKinney of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR THREE. FIRST SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Thomas E. Barry of Boston, Democratic.
Tony A. Centracchio of Boston, Democratic.
James S. Coffey of Boston, Independent.
Emanuel Denaro of Boston, Independent.
Bernard C. Gallo of Boston, Republican.
John W. Hancock of Boston, Republican.
Alexander F. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO. SECOND SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Robert L. Lee of Boston, Democratic.
George H. McDaniel of Boston, Republican.
Arthur V. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO. THIRD SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Edward P. Bacigalupo of Boston, Democratic.
John P. Higgins of Boston, Democratic.
Frank Squillacioti of Boston, Republican.
James I. Yoffa of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO. FOURTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
George Demeter of Boston, Republican.
Charles J. Innes of Boston, Republican.
James Rogan of Boston, Democratic.
Cornelius T. Scanlon of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO. FIFTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Laurence Curtis of Boston, Republican.
Richard S. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic.
Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican.
Eugene F. McLaughlin of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO. SIXTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Daniel Carroll of Boston, Republican.
William P. Hickey of Boston, Democratic.
Robert V. Lee of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO. SEVENTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Albert R. Bencks of Boston, Republican.
Owen Gallagher of Boston, Democratic.
David G. Nagle of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO. EIGHT SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
John F. Aspell of Boston, Democratic.
Premo Govoni of Boston, Republican.
Anthony A. McNulty of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO. NINTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
John J. Craven of Boston, Democratic.
Ulysses F. Emerson of Boston, Republican.
William H. Tibbetts of Boston, Republican.
Michael J. Ward of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO. TENTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Gordon K. Allen of Boston, Republican.
James W. Hennigan of Boston, Democratic.
Daniel J. O'Connell of Boston, Democratic.
Roland E. Ziegler of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO. ELEVENTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
James J. Kilroy of Boston, Democratic.
Timothy J. McDonough of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO. TWELFTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Samuel H. Cohen of Boston, Republican.
Samuel Eisenstadt of Boston, Democratic.
Herbert P. P. Shaughnessey of Boston, Democratic.
Abraham I. Zimon of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO. THIRTEENTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
George F. Killgoar of Boston, Democratic.
John V. Mahoney of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO. FOURTEENTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Hyman Manevitch of Boston, Republican.
Leo Meltzer of Boston, Socialist.
David A. Rose of Boston, Democratic.
Julius H. Soble of Boston, Democratic.
Jacob Spiegel of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO. FIFTEENTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Henry J. Allen of Boston, Republican.
Marcus J. Levins of Boston, Democratic.
Lewis R. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO. SIXTEENTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
George F. Bradley of Boston, Republican.
John J. Concannon of Boston, Democratic.
Bartholomew J. Dacey of Boston, Republican.
John Edward Hurley of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO. SEVENTEENTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Thomas Dorgan of Boston, Democratic.
Thomas A. Hunter of Boston, Republican.
Matthew A. Macaulay of Boston, Republican.
Frank J. McFarland of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO. EIGHTEENTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Joseph A. Logan of Boston, Democratic.
Lloyd J. MacLean of Boston, Republican.
William E. Voye of Boston, Republican.
Patrick J. Welsh of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO. NINETEENTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Albert J. Carpenter of Boston, Republican.
William C. Dolan of Boston, Democratic.
Robert S. Gillmore of Boston, Republican.
Lawrence P. McHugh of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO. TWENTIETH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
George A. Gilman of Boston, Republican.
Clayton L. Havey of Boston, Republican.
Charles H. Savage of Boston, Democratic.
James J. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR ONE. TWENTY-FIRST SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Martin Hays of Boston, Republican.
John F. Murphy of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR ONE. TWENTY-SECOND SUFFOLK DISTRICT
Leo M. Birmingham of Boston, Democratic.
George A. McCulloch of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR ONE. TWENTY-THIRD SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
William H. Melley of Chelsea, Republican. Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR ONE. TWENTY-FOURTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
John W. MacLeod of Chelsea, Republican.
Paul J. McDonald of Chelsea, Democratic.
Samuel W. Rosenfield of Chelsea, Independent.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR TWO. TWENTY-FIFTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT
Augustine Airola of Revere, Republican.
Thomas F. Carroll of Revere, Republican.
Alexander J. Drinkwater of Revere, Democratic.
William H. J. Rowan of Revere, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN GENERAL COURT. VOTE FOR ONE. TWENTY-SIXTH SUFFOLK DISTRICT.
Daniel J. Honan of Winthrop, Democratic.
G. Wallace Tibbetts of Winthrop, Republican.
(For Revere and Winthrop)

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. VOTE FOR TWO. MIDDLESEX COUNTY
Nathaniel I. Bowditch of Framingham, Republican.
Thomas J. Brennan of Somerville, Democratic.
George C. McMenimen of Cambridge, Democratic.
Walter C. Wardwell of Cambridge, Republican.

SHERIFF. VOTE FOR ONE. SUFFOLK COUNTY
John A. Keliher of Boston, Republican. Democratic.

CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT (CRIMINAL BUSINESS). VOTE FOR ONE. SUFFOLK COUNTY (To fill vacancy.)
Robert W. Fiske of Boston, Republican.
William Michael Prendible of Boston, Democratic.

QUESTION No. 1.
LAW PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION.
(State-wide)

Shall the proposed law which defines and legalizes the practice of chiropractics; establishes a board of registration of chiropractors and defines the number, mode of appointment, tenure, qualification and compensation of its members, and its powers and duties; provides for the preliminary qualifications, examinations, certification, original registration and annual license of chiropractors and regulation of their practice, and defines the mode, subjects of and fees for examination, the mode of practice and penalties; and other matters related thereto, which are chiefly as follows:

That chiropractic be "the science or practice of locating and adjusting by hand the malpositions of the articulations of the human spine."

That any person, with one preceding year's residence in this Commonwealth and with degree from a qualified chiropractic school received at least one year prior to the date when this law takes effect, may within ninety days after such date, be certified by the board at its discretion without examination.

That otherwise no person, except a member of the board of registration, shall practice chiropractic unless, being over twenty-one years of age, of good moral character and graduated from a reputable chiropractic school after personally attending courses of at least twenty-two hundred sixty-minute daylight hours given to persons qualified to graduate from a public high school, he shall qualify by examination, pay a fee of twenty-five dollars and be registered and certified; except that any person licensed in another State maintaining standards equal to those of this Commonwealth may be registered without examination.

That the examination be scientific and practical in character, in subjects including anatomy, physiology, symptomatology, hygiene, sanitation, chemistry, histology, pathology, chiropractic analysis, and the principles and practice of chiropractic.

That the board may, after hearing, revoke a certificate for cause.

That the board shall make an annual report and shall keep public records of its proceedings and of the names of persons examined or registered by it and of the names and addresses of all registered chiropractors, who shall pay an annual license fee, promptly notify the board of any change in address and furnish such other information as the board may require.

That the board consist of three members, residents of the Commonwealth for three years, graduates of a chartered chiropractic school having power to confer degrees in chiropractic, to be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, for a term of three years.

That the board have authority to administer oaths, summon witnesses and take testimony and adopt reasonable rules and regulations pertaining to their duties, and that they pay into the state treasury fees received by them and that they receive compensation and reimbursement for expenses in such amounts as may be annually appropriated therefor not exceeding the amount of such fees.

Penalties are provided for practicing chiropractic without holding a certificate or for using the words "Chiropractic Practitioner", the letters "D.C.", or any title or letters indicating engagement in such practice, or for buying, selling or fraudulently obtaining any diploma or record of registration.

It is further provided that the present law relating to the registration of physicians and surgeons and providing penalties for the unauthorized practice of medicine shall not be held to discriminate against registered chiropractors; but no chiropractor, unless registered as a physician or surgeon, may practice obstetrics, or administer drugs, or perform surgical operations by the use of instruments, or hold himself out as and for other than a chiropractor, which was disapproved in the House of Representatives by a vote of 50 in the affirmative and 151 in the negative and in the Senate by a vote of 13 in the affirmative and 21 in the negative, be approved?

YES
NO

QUESTION No. 2.
LAW PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION.
(State-wide)

Shall the proposed law which provides for an additional method of nominating candidates for nomination, at the state primaries in September, by members of political parties, for those offices to be filled by all the voters of the Commonwealth at a state election.

It provides that the state conventions of the political parties, in each state election year, shall be held before and not after the state primaries, as now, namely, not later than June 15. In order to elect delegates to such party conventions, party primaries are established to be held on the last Tuesday in April. Among other things, these state conventions may endorse candidates for offices to be filled by all the voters and to be voted upon at the state primaries. Such endorsement places a candidate in nomination, at such state primaries, without the necessity of filing nomination papers. The name of the endorsed candidate is to be placed first on the ballot and against his name is to be placed the words "Endorsed by (the name of political party) convention" in addition to the eight-word statement now authorized by law. Candidates endorsed by a party convention may accept said endorsement within ten days, and having so accepted may not withdraw.

It also provides for the election of district members of state committees and members of ward and town committees at the proposed party primaries in April, as well as delegates to the state party conventions, instead of at the state primaries in September, as now.

It also provides for the election of delegates to national conventions (to nominate candidates for President) at the proposed party primaries instead of at the primaries now specially held for that purpose, and which existing law requires to be held on the last Tuesday in April (the same day proposed for the proposed party primaries).

It also provides for certain other new provisions of law and certain changes in existing laws, relating to holding state conventions and party primaries, the number and election of delegates to state conventions, the number of members at large of a state committee, and other matters, which in more detail chiefly are as follows:

State conventions are to be composed solely of delegates elected at the party primaries, and the number is to be one from each ward and town and one additional for every fifteen hundred votes or major fraction thereof above the first fifteen hundred votes cast at the preceding state election in such ward or town for the political party candidate for Governor, instead of a number now fixed by the state committee of each party (not less than one from each ward or town) and certain members designated by existing law.

The time, for notice to the State Secretary by aldermen or selectmen of their determination to hold primaries by wards, precincts or groups of precincts, to be March 1, instead of August 1, as now.

The names of candidates for election for delegates to a state convention and for district members of a state committee to be arranged individually by alphabet instead of in groups arranged by lot, as now.

Vacancies in the office of delegate to a state or national convention not to be filled except in case of a tie vote and then by delegates from the same district, within ten days, and if no other delegate or if not so filled, then by a state committee, rather than solely by the remaining members of the delegation; and statement of filling of such vacancy to be filled with the State Secretary.

Seating of delegates at state conventions to be in groups by senatorial districts, and order of business at said conventions defined.

Voting on candidates, by a convention, to be by roll call, if more than one candidate for the office, or by groups of delegates unless any member of such group objects.

The number of members at large of a state committee of a political party to be fixed by the state convention of a party instead of by the state committee, as now.

The existing provisions as to preparation and filing of nomination papers, objections to nominations, preparation, number, substance, arrangement and form of ballots, hours during which polls shall be open, opening of ballot boxes, canvass and return of votes, return and certification of votes, now applicable to state primaries to be applicable to the proposed party primaries.

The power of a state committee to fix the number of district delegates to a national convention to be continued, but the date, of giving notice to the State Secretary, of such fixation to be March 1 instead of on or before the third Wednesday in March, as now.

The power of city and town committees to fix the number of members of ward and town committees to be continued, but the date, of giving notice to the Sate Secretary, of such fixation to be March 1 instead of August 1, as now, which was approved in the Senate by a vote of 21 in the affirmative and 17 in the negative and was disapproved in the House of Representatives by a vote of 62 in the affirmative and 138 in the negative, be approved?

YES
NO

QUESTION No. 3.
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES
(State-wide)

Is it desirable that the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States,—

"ARTICLE—

"SECTION 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

"SEC. 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

"SEC. 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

"SEC. 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

"SEC. 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission,"—be ratified by the General Court?

YES
NO

Local Classified
United States and Canada

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Bluebell of Scotland

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"CAMPANULA rotundifolia" is the Latin name of a delightful little blue plant which, despite its common name of Bluebell of Scotland, may be found growing over most of temperate North America and Europe. In New England and generally throughout the East, it delights in growing among the rocks. In the middle West as far as Iowa and Nebraska, it chooses the shores of lakes and sandy river banks, taking to the rocks again at the foot of the Rocky Mountains.

Campanula means "little bell," and rotundifolia refers to the roundish leaves which appear as root leaves in the spring and fall. During the summer these are not seen, unless one follows the flower stem down to the root and locates the dried spring leaves.

In the fall, after the blossoms have gone by, the little leaves reappear.

To some people, the bluebell is the "bellflower," the "hairbell" or the "harebell" (this last name is popular in the middle western states where it has long been a favorite as a hardy border plant for flower beds). The true harebell, however, is the wild English hyacinth which is a favorite cover for hares in the spring—and is thus appropriately named.

In the language of flowers the harebell stands for grief while the bluebell symbolizes delicacy or loneliness.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Literati (Miss K. G.)—This is the plural of the Latin *literatus*, "man of letters," and is pronounced *lit-e-ray'-ti* (first *i* as in it, *e* as in create, *a* as in ace, second *i* as in ice; secondary stress on first syllable). Examples of use: "President Wilson was grouped among the literati"; "It was the custom of London's literati to gather at taverns and exchange views."

Rasputin (Miss K. G.)—The name of the Russian court favorite who posed as a monk (real name, Novy) is pronounced *Ras-poo'-ten* (*a* as in ask, *oo* as in hood, *e* "quick-long" as in create).

Correct way for woman to sign name (Miss K. G.)—The indication of the woman's attitude toward matrimony should be placed within parentheses and should precede the signature:

(Miss) Joan Doe
(Mrs.) Joan Doe

Parenthesis, parentheses (Miss K. G.)—"Parenthesis" is applied to that which is set off from a sentence by parenthesis marks. It is also applied to either of the familiar marks, (or). "Parentheses" is the plural of "parenthesis." (See use of word in paragraph next above.)

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Detroit News: The "wanted inventions," by the way, still include that possible boon to the suspicious shopper, a grape basket with a transparent bottom.

Los Angeles Times: It's all in the point of view. Spading a garden isn't labor if you're looking for bait.

Judge: A few winters ago it was smart to have a coat of tan. Now it's smart to have a coat.

London Humorist: A married couple living in a London suburb converse in a language which they have invented and which only they can understand. It must be very exasperating for the neighbors.

Punch: Worn-out films are sold as old junk. But why wait till they are worn out?

In Lighter Vein

"Things That Money Cannot Buy!"

"Have you ever thought of all the things that even riches cannot buy?" writes Mrs. E. S. V. She then lists a few:

Shoes for the foot of the stairs;
A hat for the head of the bed;
Glue to mend the break of day;
Corsets for a figure of speech.

Our sharp-witted readers are invited to report to the Feature Editor their discoveries of things that money cannot buy. This department will appear as often as there is enough material to publish.

No Time to Waste With a Horse

Geordie was on his first leave after joining the Northumberland Fusiliers. "Hullow, Geordie," said a friend. "Wey, man, ye should ha' joined the cavalry."

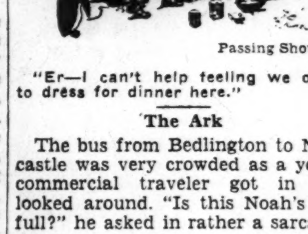
"Nee for me," Geordie answered. "Ye see Aa figured it oot like this. Suppose we war in a battle and the bugler soonded the retreat. Wey, Aa can tell ye Aa divn't waant t' be bothered wi' nee bloomin' horse.—*Ashington Collieries Magazine.*

For Wives Only

There is a young man who occasionally wipes the dishes for his wife. The other day he rebelled, saying it was "not a man's work."

The wife got the Bible and read from II Kings 21: 13: "And will wipe Jerusalem as a man wipeth a dish, wiping it, and turning it upside down."

The young man is still doing his job!—*Christian Advocate.*



Passing Show

"Er—I can't help feeling we ought to dress for dinner here."

The Ark

The bus from Bedlington to Newcastle was very crowded as a young commercial traveler got in and looked around. "Is this Noah's Ark full?" he asked in rather a sarcastic manner.

"Oh, aye," came a voice from the rear. "We're aall heor noo except the donkey. Howay in, hinny.—*Ashington Collieries Magazine.*

We Can Quite Understand

Jail Visitor: "Are you fond of music?"

Convict: "I like the opening bars." —*Congregationalist.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

'TIS a fine thing to smart for duty; even in the pangs of it there is contentment.—STEVENSON.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

12

Even only though one yatch in a hunderd that uses gasaline motors can travel at the rate of 30 knots an hour, this could do it easy, and down on the lake where the river had overflown it beat this time

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor.

Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Riches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

"OH, DEAR, she was as old as my own mammy," said the friend as the writer stepped into the kitchen.

"Who?"

The answer was that a little woman had knocked at the kitchen door just a moment before, peddling brown bread. "But, you know," she continued apologetically, "we have been so bothered with solicitors of every kind lately, and it is out of the question to buy from all of them, so I told her 'Nothing wanted!' quite sharply, not noticing until she was turning away how elderly she was."

"Never mind," the caller said, "she can't be far away; I'll call her back."

Down the street the writer hurried and in a few minutes she saw the little bent figure with a basket over her arm. Hailing her, the writer said, "The lady up at that house has changed her mind and will take some of your bread after all."

A sweet smile lit up the lined face and soft blue eyes, and she cheerfully remarked, "I never beg nor whine, and I manage to make my bit every day so that I have enough to eat and a place to sleep. When the writer looked at the thin black dress and broken shoes, although all was neat and clean, but so worn and shabby, she marveled at the high courage.

Arriving back at the house, the woman sold a loaf, and in payment she received three times its price! Putting the money away she said, "For myself, I take only the price of the bread. The rest goes for the poor."

This beautiful spirit of generosity interested the housewife so much that she hunted up a nice black silk coat which proved to be just the right size for the elderly woman, and the last that was heard was a gratified murmur as the woman went down the walk with it saying, "My, my, won't the neighbors think I am stylish when I walk out in this next Sunday!"

Withholding never does enrich us, and one good turn always deserves another.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Dr. R. N. Montgomery is to be inaugurated President of Muskingum College, Ohio, on Nov. 11—exactly 28 years after his father was elevated to the same position?

A Native of Helena (Mont.) extinguished a fire in his car with some watermelons he had in the back seat?

Miss E. Matnammah Thillayampalam, a visiting lecturer in zoölogy at Wellesley College, is said to be the first Indian woman to receive the degree of Ph. D. in natural science?

A British weekly insists that "the life of a motorcar in Britain is 7½ years, or six months longer than in America"?

What They Say

Down With War

"Logically speaking, we must either abolish western civilization or war, because they cannot be harmonized."—*C. Delisle Burns.*

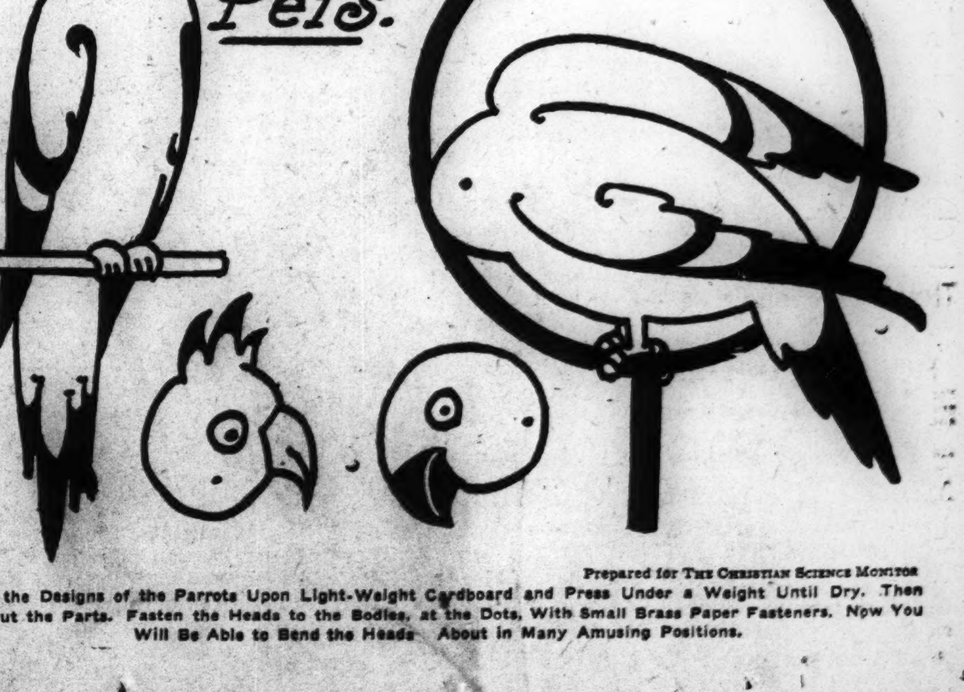
Now It Can Be Told

"Even under Socialism wages must be paid according to the work done, and not according to the needs of the workers."—*Joseph Stalin, Soviet Dictator.*

Too Late

"Picnics are just as enjoyable if paper and refuse are not scattered over the ground."—*Lord Ponsonby.*

Paul and Polly Parrot



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Paste the Designs of the Parrots Upon Light-Weight Cardboard and Press Under a Weight Until Dry. Then Cut Out the Parts. Fasten the Heads to the Bodies, at the Dots, With Small Brass Paper Fasteners. Now You Will Be Able to Bend the Heads About in Many Amusing Positions.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1932

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Mussolini Pledged for Peace

DESCRIBING the ship bearing reparations and war debts as being "now safely refuged in the port of Lausanne," Premier Mussolini, addressing a huge audience in Turin, inquired: "Will the great American people push back on the high seas the small ship which carries the hope and the anxieties of so many peoples?" The crowd shouted "No, No!" in response, and the Italian leader went on to express the hope that their voices "might cross the Atlantic and reach the ears of the generous American people."

There is practically no justification for fear on the part of Italians or other European peoples that the future policy of the United States toward international debtors is going to be other than sympathetic and generous. These adjectives justly characterize the policy which has been pursued up to the present time, and which has resulted in the steady reduction of the claims of this country against the nations which it aided during the stress and trial of the great war.

Propositions for complete cancellation of the debts are not popular in the United States, and are not being urged by any of its leading statesmen. But propositions for the material reduction of the debt, or for making its payment easier, or for making complete remission contingent upon some economic or some social action upon the part of the debtor country, such as admitting American trade to a larger share in its markets, or materially reducing its expenditures for armament, are on the lips of most public men. If there is anything to characterize the thought of the United States today it is the sincere desire to see these claims so administered as to contribute most to the restoration of business activity and prosperity in the world, and thereby aid the United States equally with those who are its debtors.

The forthright leader of Italy went on to declare with emphasis that "Italy pursues a policy of peace, of true peace which cannot be disassociated from justice; that peace which must restore to Europe its equilibrium, and which must penetrate into the heart like hope and faith." There has in the past been a tendency to regard with cynical doubt and suspicion the utterances of Il Duce. The circumstances under which he gained control of the Italian Government, supplemented and emphasized by certain saber-rattling speeches delivered evidently for home consumption, led the world to apprehend that he came not to bring peace, but a sword.

But he is now entering upon the eleventh year of his administration of Italian affairs. Under him Italy has progressed economically and socially, and in the estimation of the outer world. His words, unfortunately, have had too often a disturbing ring which does not help the cause of peace, whatever their intention. But with the single exception of the Corfu incident early in his administration, no act of Mussolini can be cited to justify any doubt of the perfect sincerity of his present protestations of peaceful purpose.

He is entitled to the respectful acceptance by other nations of his declaration that his country will remain a force for peace and that its attitude on disarmament will honestly support the position to be taken by the conference now pending.

Picking a Man for the Job

PRESIDENTIAL campaigns are so largely the work of confirmed party followers on either side that it is refreshing for the voter to hear the opinion of one who can say as did Henry Ford the other night, "Party politics mean nothing to me; I support the best man for the job."

Mr. Ford drew two analogies which are extremely forceful. He likened the position of the present Chief Executive first to that of Woodrow Wilson, whom this premier automobile manufacturer supported two decades ago, in that President Wilson, being caught in the holocaust of the World War, was commissioned by the people to go ahead and carry out his program. He then compared the burden of Mr. Hoover's battle against economic odds to the burden of Abraham Lincoln's struggle to preserve the Union, and added, "He is carrying it in a way that places him beside Lincoln in sacrificial service."

As was to be expected, there has been criticism of the recent statement of the Ford Motor Company to its employees that it believes President Hoover's efforts "to start the country back to work" are showing results and that the continuance of his program is important. Unquestionably it would be intolerable for large companies to dictate how their employees should vote. But when accompanied by an express disclaimer of seeking to control any man's vote, an expression of business judgment from competent sources is not out of place. It is in such a light that the succinct comment of Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is to be considered: "I expect to vote for Mr. Hoover and to work for his reëlection."

All such assessments of Mr. Hoover's leadership by men accustomed to the responsibilities of leadership—responsibilities which certainly have not been lightened by the continuance of economic stress—give emphasis to a point made by David S. Ingalls, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics, when in introducing the President at Cleveland, he asked, if Mr. Hoover had not been in the White House during the last three and a half years, to whom would Americans instinctively turn as the man preëminently equipped with the grasp of affairs and the qualities of character to meet the current emergency? Would it not be Mr. Hoover?

Is There a *Dossier?*

FOR some months European politics has been vitiated by innuendoes. The disarmament discussions have been punctuated by winks and knowing smiles.

We have been told that France could, if she would, produce a damaging *dossier*, or file of papers, as to the secret armaments of Germany. M. Andre Tardieu, it was affirmed, carried this famous portfolio with him on his journeys from Paris to Geneva; and he handed it to M. Edouard Herriot, who likewise never traveled without the batch of documents with which to put Germany to confusion.

Time after time it has been hinted that in the next speech of a French statesman there would be staggering revelations. When they were not forthcoming, it was explained that the moment was not yet ripe. Apparently the *dossier* better served its purpose as a menace than as a weapon. If Germany did not walk discreetly, then facts and figures would be flourished which would, once and for all, put an end to her pretensions. Yet Germany seemed not more discreet in its demands, and the threatened *dossier* remained impending.

Unkind critics are suggesting that the *dossier* does not exist, or, if it does exist, contains papers which are relatively unimportant. It is denounced as a bluff. It is declared that it resembles the safe of Madame Humbert, which, when opened after many years, was found to contain no treasure. Perhaps there is such a file; perhaps there is not. Perhaps it would expose Germany; perhaps it would exonerate Germany. Nobody knows. The position is becoming ludicrous and undignified.

Without expressing any opinion on the real situation, it is surely time that a protest should be uttered against a whispering campaign in diplomacy. M. Léon Blum, the French Socialist leader, has indeed expressed the opinion that people are getting tired of mere insinuations, and that if there is a *dossier* it should be disclosed, whatever may be its contents. If these would serve to clear Germany of suspicion, it is only fair that it should be published, and thus put a stop to unfounded accusations. If they are unfavorable to Germany, they should be revealed once and for all, and thus make investigations and progress possible. Dark suggestions have no place in international politics. Nothing could be more improper than to spread charges in such a manner that they can neither be verified nor refuted.

There is no reflection on the French Government. It must not be supposed that the Government has instigated these methods of mystification. The probability is that they were started by amateur diplomatists, and disseminated by journalists in good faith. But however this may be, it is obvious that the *dossier* should be denied and its supposed contents repudiated; or opened in public and its contents submitted to examination. No more poisonous kind of diplomacy can be imagined than that which consists in whispered allegations which cannot be answered.

Reckless Statements

MR. NORMAN THOMAS, Socialist candidate for President, is reported to have declared that unless the Socialist unemployment relief program is adopted "we will have starvation and riots next winter," adding that "the drift of the times is to great violence." In making those statements he did a disservice to his country and was unjust to the jobless.

Due allowance may be made for the somewhat exaggerated vehemence which marks the utterances of candidates during the tension immediately preceding the presidential election. In fact, recrimination follows so hard on recrimination and panacea upon panacea that they fall on ears that grow duller as election day draws nearer. Unfortunately, however, the very esteem in which the speaker in this instance is held by many who cannot indorse his doctrines lends to his *obiter dicta* an emphasis which cannot lightly be denied.

During the winter of 1931-1932 unprecedented demands upon the public and private purse of the American nation were made in behalf of millions deprived of the opportunity to help themselves. Those demands were met in unprecedented manner. If anything, the nation is more acutely conscious today than then of its obligations to the needy; the agencies for unemployment relief initiated by the Administration and private sources are girding themselves mightily to meet this year's needs. To spread fear by alarmist predictions is to be unhelpful rather than helpful.

As to the rioting and violence, the absence of these in the United States has been the cause of wonderment in less fortunate lands. If a chastened America can afford itself any complacency during a time of tribulation for which, in common with other countries, it has its own shortsightedness largely to blame, it is for the spectacle of millions of its citizens "pressing on and bearing up" with law-abiding, courageous patience through the storm.

Bearding the Lion of Fashion

AS REPORT comes from Paris, thoughtful observation has taken note of an increasing number of faces either mustached, bearded, or both; the explanation is offered that men, stirred to sudden action by a seeming determination of women to imitate masculine appearance, have elected a fashion which women cannot follow.

The explanation is superficial, and will hardly convince the student of fashions, who will regard the matter in historic perspective and find nothing surprising in a renaissance of the beard. He will recall William's Norman knights, who rode smooth-shaven to the conquest of England and took to beards immediately afterward. Archæologists, rediscovering vanished civilizations, have rediscovered lost razors. The pageant of man comes marching down the ages in alternate companies of smooth-shaven and bearded. A casual research indicates that in the future as in the past it may be

merry in hall
When beards wag all.

Nature in this matter has provided the human male, asking only a little patience and brief retirement from social gatherings, with material for the exercise of an exuberant fancy, of which at intervals he has taken full and happy advantage. He may have his beard—and this of course applies also to what an earlier period called his mochedoes—in a practically inexhaustible variety of shapes and sizes, ranging from the patriarchal to a mere tuft on his chin.

The student will recall that King Richard II of England wore two such tufts, one on each side, whereas King Edward II, his cheeks smooth shaven, wore his beard long, parted in the middle, convex at the sides and squared off at the bottom. It is more within memory that Washington led a smooth-shaven army and Grant an army of beards, burnsides and mustaches.

It would appear from these comings and goings that as man resumes the beard it will be for the beard's sake. If women wish to look like men, that is not only their business but also rather flattering to the men. Then why should masculinity resent the emulation? At any rate, no man worthy of his beard would seek to employ it to establish an unfair advantage for his sex. All that the men will ask is that their fair friends will aim to appear not so much as masculinity actually looks, but rather as it would like to think it does.

Strengthening the Links

LORD READING, in an address to the English-Speaking Union of the United States, recently gave high praise to the part taken by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in England's governmental affairs during the last two or three years. On the following night the former President Coolidge gave his well-documented appreciation of the leadership of Mr. Hoover in the United States during the same period.

Back of the present crowded scene in the ever-moving drama there took shape in retrospect the peaceful flowing river, the historic old log, and these two men—Prime Minister MacDonald and President Hoover—talking earnestly together, without ceremonial, with just the inviolable dignity of a high aim, sincerely seeking to implement the very purpose enounced by Lord Reading as of great importance—namely, the understanding coöperation of the two great English-speaking nations in the effort toward world peace.

The two men came together, not as diplomatists in the old sense, but as fellow public servants glad of each other's aid and frank to set forth the needs, aspirations and demands of their peoples whom they sought faithfully to represent.

Whatever the stormy experience through which each nation has had to pass since that meeting, whatever difficulties may loom ahead for each, one feels assured that the sentiments embodied in that interchange at Rapidan still represent the true aims and hopes of the respective peoples—sentiments so deep-seated as to have great potentialities for united helpfulness and accord. For that simple event, together with other conferences among leaders of the nations today, initiates that supreme hospitality the effectiveness of which was foreseen by William Penn so long ago when he wrote:

> It were a great motive to the tranquility of the world that rulers could frankly converse face to face, and personally and reciprocally give and receive marks of civility and kindness. A hospitality that leaves these impressions behind it will hardly let ordinary matters prevail to mistake or quarrel one another.

Yet the mere existence of hospitality and frankness between statesmen can hardly be depended upon alone to accomplish the aims discussed at Rapidan and in the public utterances which followed that momentous meeting of Mr. Hoover and Mr. MacDonald. It is often said, and truly, that statesmen can accomplish no more than public opinion will allow. If the man in the street, who stands to gain as much as anyone from the endeavors now being made to establish security and peace for nations, would serve his own interests, he will make certain that his own opinions are enlightened enough and broad enough to support all wise attempts at international coöperation.

Editorial Notes

Dr. Albert Einstein, heading the mathematics department in the new special school at Princeton, is expected to liberalize advanced study in America. Princeton professors have held that the earth is approximately 4,000,000,000 years old. Dr. Einstein now gives his estimate as 10,000,000,000 years. When it comes to liberalizing, an advance of 6,000,000,000 years is a rather generous first move.

Addressing a meeting of the Mark Twain Association, a speaker said: "It doesn't matter who makes the nation's laws if the right people can make its laughter." But when the wrong people making a laughingstock of the nation's laws, that, emphatically, is something else again.

A reading of the addresses of Governor Roosevelt at St. Louis and of President Hoover at Detroit prompts the observation that while the Governor is very adept at figures of speech, the President is very capable in the speech of figures.

It has been pointed out that both candidates for the Presidency are philatelists. And just now each seems to be seeking the stamp of approval.

More humor in advertisements is needed, a speaker told the Montreal Advertising Club. And less hyperbole, he might have added.

The really popular guidebook is the one that takes travelers to places and brings places to stay-at-homes.

Mr. Blennerhassett Defines a Hole

MR. BLENNERHASSETT drove more slowly than usual and his eyebrows were a little forest of bristles over brooding eyes. From time to time his hand wandered to the side pocket of his old gray coat which bulged with a copy of the Tyngsbury Gazette, then smiling he placed it again on the wheel and attended to his driving.

The air snapped and sparkled with the crispness of early autumn, and the spicy fragrance of wild grapes ripening in the sun along the stone walls on the back road to Billboro, whither Mr. Blennerhassett was bound on his regular weekly visit to his old boyhood chum, reminded him of an errand, and he stopped his car and took from the back seat a peck basket.

Grapevines ran along the wall and climbed into shrubbery along their sides, the purpling bunches nestling in nooks and crannies of the stones and hanging from the trees. Mr. Blennerhassett sang a little tune as he picked:

> I went to see my Susan, she met me at the door
> And told me that I needn't come to see her any more.
> She fell in love with Rufus Andrew Jackson Paine,
> I looked her in the face and said, "Good-bye, my Susan Jane."

It was one he recalled from the mists of those days when he had gathered wild grapes and barberries and cranberries in the autumn for the family preserving period, and he smiled wistfully.

* * *

A little later he stopped in Billboro and made his way into the Billboro Savings Bank, Tyngsbury Gazette in hand, folded to show an item headed "Foreclosures." His eyes crinkled when he emerged not long after and he turned the corner to the Prescott place on two wheels, and stomped his way up the steps and into the kitchen without ceremony.

"There y' be, S'manthy," he said, plumping a basket of grapes on the table where she was cutting shortening into pie crust. "There y' be, an' there's two more of 'em out in th' car. 'Nough t' keep y' goin' for another week."

He dug into his pocket and drew out some crumpled bills.

"An here's for th' first batch—one hundred glasses of the best grape jell that ever topped a hot cream o' tarter biscuit, at twenty-five cents a glass an' cheap at th' price, seein' as they was good-sized glasses."

Mrs. Atkinson, who kept house for her brother, Ben, sank into an old wooden rocker, floured hands fingering the bills, eyes misty, looking at Mr. Blennerhassett and from him to Mr. Prescott and back at the money in her hand.

"I—I don't know what t' say, Dan'l—" that was more intimate than Dan, coming from Mrs. Atkinson's lips—"I don't know what—I didn't think there was any way to make so much money, and it's a big help, a big help just now."

Mr. Blennerhassett snorted.

"Rats, we jus' got 'em comin'. Wait till we get goin' good an' twenty-five dollars won't seem s' big, hey, Ben?"

He slid his long length into a chair on the opposite side of the table where Mr. Prescott had been playing backgammon with himself and slapped the white sanded, scoured surface with a hand like a ham.

"Learnt anything 'bout th' fine p'ints of th' game since last week?"

* * *

Mr. Prescott looked up, but without his usual mock testiness, and there was a little glisten in his eye.

"Dan," he said, "if you sold them glasses of jell, that's fine, but I ain't goin' t' be beholden to nobody. I tell y—"

Mr. Blennerhassett waved a horny hand that made the little tufts of white whisker under Mr. Prescott's jowls dance like feathers in a November squall.

"Whoa, hold y' hosses, Ben. I sold 'em, an' I'll take my commission, too, if it comes to that. An' I can sell more. Father always used t' say th' Blennerhassett's could sell th' paint off th' barn door, an' I guess mebbe he was right.

"But at that, guess I was a mite lucky 'bout those antikers. Couple of 'em drove up one day an' wanted I sh'd let 'em bring up a party of thutty or forty an' have me show 'em round th' place. Right there, Ben, I see my chance. I'd b'en tryin' all week t' spunk up courage to go out an' peddle that jell in town, an' here was a bonanzy handed t' me on a silver platter.

"I told 'em to come, as many as they liked. I thought fust of puttin' th' jell in th' house where they could see it, an' then I decided agin' it. Too open, Ben, my lad, too open. Y' got t' be su'tle. So I got su'tle an' put a pan of grapes where the sun would shine on 'em, an' you know how they smell up a room.

* * *

"Well, sir, it come out jest as I'd figgered. Them antikers come, fifty or sixty of 'em, clackin' an' a chatterin' which, f' once, was music to my ears. An' they smelt th' grapes right away—which they would, me having all th' doors an' winders closed—an' one after another sniffed and said how nice t' was, an' what could it be. An' some of 'em that knew, said, 'Wild grapes, they make the most wonderful jelly.' And there was my chance. So I ups an' tells 'em I had jest a few glasses to sell, made by a New England woman who made grape jell like her Mayflower ancestors. And that was that.

"I had th' lot sold quicker'n you can say Jack Robinson, an' they want a lot more. They've got friends, too. I named it right then an' there, Aunt S'manthy's Grape Nectar. Some of 'em asked if she could get apple jell with barberry, an' I told 'em sartin. My back pasture's blotched red with barberry bushes and I'll bring over a bushel next week. Others of 'em wanted grape marm'lade an' some grape conserve, whatever that is. So it looks, S'manthy, like you're in business."

Mrs. Atkinson wiped her hands on her apron, and put the bills in the bosom of her dress.

"Well, Dan, I declare I don't know what t' say only what I've said already—it helps a lot. You know we—"

* * *

Mr. Blennerhassett coughed raspingly and reached a hand into his coat pocket.

"There's somethin' else, too, we might jest as well get done an' over with. Y'know durin' th' war we was told to buy Lib'ty bonds, buy till it hurt. Well, I bought an' I ain't seen as I've b'en hurt any as yet. Fact is, more money's b'en comin' in then I know what t' do with, an' when I can get a gilt-edge mor'gage payin' five per cent I dunno but I'd be a fool not t' grab it. So on my way up t'day I er—that is, I dropped in t' see Ed' Sherburne down t' th' bank an' took over a mor'gage. I've got it here. You might want t' look it over, an' besides, there's th' matter of a new note."

Mr. Prescott thumped the table.

"I knew it, Dan Blennerhassett. I see th' Gazette in your pocket. So that's what y' done. Well, I won't be beholden to nobody. I—"

"You ain't beholden t'me," said Mr. Blennerhassett, mildly. "Or if y' want t' look at it that way, would you rather be beholden to th' bank that wants th' princ'pal paid up, or to me who's gettin' a fust-class investment an' willin' fer it t' run indef'nitely? You be sensible, Ben. I've got a good mor'gage an' a place to keep comin' to, an' you're out of a hole."

Mrs. Atkinson broke in and she was all sparkle.

"Ben, you shut up. Dan's right. We'd be out in th' street 'f you let that fool pride of yours go on. Dan"—she turned to Mr. Blennerhassett—"you know him."

"You bet I know him," said Mr. Blennerhassett, "an' I know he's jest brimmin' over with relief an' scared blue he'll show it."

Mr. Prescott rubbed his ruddy cheeks.

"Well, 'f 'twan't for this depresshun—"

"Depresshun, humph," Mr. Blennerhassett grunted. "Our daddies an' gran'-daddies had plenty of 'em. A depresshun's nothin' but a hole, an' y' can't get out of a hole by layin' down in it. Y' got t' keep clawin' at th' edges, then pretty soon you'll have enough dirt in th' bottom t' stand on and step out.

"Now you pull up that backgammon board an' set up your men, an' I'll put you in a hole so deep you'll never get out of it."

G. F. L.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Another Aspect of Mortgages

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been much interested in reading the letter in your issue of October 3 from the president of the Shreveport Mutual Building Association and your editorial in the same issue entitled "Adjusting the Mortgage Load." Bearing on the same subject, I have read your editorial in the issue of October 4 entitled "The Prospect for Wages." I am impressed with the fact that one of the great causes of this depression is the human element, and neither legislation nor planning can remedy the defects arising from the failure of the human element.

For example, let us take a business man who has had a good business. Being a human being, he almost invariably thinks that the success of his business comes from his abilities. He overlooks fortuitous circumstances. He forgets that there is a very thin paper wall oftentimes between success and failure. He then thinks that he can increase his profits by extending his business. Oftentimes he wants something for nothing. The result is he goes into debt far beyond what he should do, and that going into debt, it seems to me, is one of the fundamental reasons for this and other depressions. The ordinary business man will go into debt far beyond what is prudent. The total result of all this is we have a depression. No amount of legislation will correct this breakdown of the human element. Add to this the policy of business men in inducing wage earners to purchase on installment. We had an orgy of this previous to Jan. 1, 1930.

Now we come to the question of mortgages on homes. Most people want to own a piece of land and have a home. Most of them have no experience whatsoever in the purchase of property and the building of a home. The result is they buy a much better and bigger lot than they can afford, and they build a much better house than they can afford. They place on it a larger mortgage than they should. They borrow this money oftentimes from a building and loan association. The funds of that building and loan association are secured from a great many people who have been thrifty and who have put it in the building and loan association as an investment. These investors in the building and loan association are ordinary people of small means. Now the man that has borrowed the money to pay for the lot that he could not afford and the house that he could not afford is borrowing the money of these middle-class small investors who have scraped and denied themselves in order to save a little money. In a depression they need the interest just as much as the borrower needs a remission of the interest or a deferring of the payment of the interest.

Now you come along and suggest that mortgages be made so as to provide for payment according to the prevailing general price level. You say, "A lending institution might issue bonds or savings certificates in which principal payable at maturity would be larger or smaller, according to the cost-of-living index." How many people would put their money in building and loan associations to be lent to people who are reckless or use poor judgment in buying lots and in building houses if they are to be repaid in this manner? These investors in building and loan associations put in a fixed sum which they need to get out. They need the interest also for living purposes. It is very humanitarian to think of the man who has gone imprudently in debt, but you must also think of the man of small means who has furnished the money and has scraped and saved in order to do it. There should be a continuous campaign of education in our schools and elsewhere that people should keep out of imprudent debt. There are general principles to be observed in this matter which should be taught incessantly.

Bearing on this, several years ago while on a trip I met two very interesting Quakers. They were bachelor brothers living in one of our large cities and were in the real estate business. They had been very successful in purchasing large tracts of land, building houses, and then selling them to the public to be paid for on the installment plan. I asked them if there was any part of their purchasers who invariably paid their installments on time and paid their interest on time. They told me that it invariably happened that any family purchasing a house which did not have an automobile paid their installments on time and their interest on time. Further, they told me that it happened time and again that a family would drive up to their office in a high-priced car and want to purchase a house on a down payment of $100.

New York, N. Y. VICTOR K. MCELHENY.

From the Farmers' Viewpoint

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Postponing or preventing entirely wage reductions is well for the railroad workers. When the unions protest that the 10 per cent reduction already received has reached bedrock, it might be well for them to consider who is paying their wages and how. A large portion of railroad income comes from the transportation of farm produce and sending supplies to farming communities. Consequently farmers are paying directly or indirectly a considerable portion of those wages.

While railroad wages have been reduced 10 per cent, farm gross incomes have been cut from 50 to 75 per cent, with all operating expenses to come out of the balance. In the last two years the price of wheat has been reduced about half, oats two-thirds, corn about three-fourths, and hogs to less than half. This means that farm income in many cases is considerably less than nothing, after expenses are paid. How then can farmers be expected, under those circumstances, to pay transportation charges based on merely a 10 per cent reduction in wages? The answer is that it can't be done for long.

With ear corn worth about $5 a ton and coal at $7.50, corn will be used for fuel, resulting in no business for railroads and no work for trainmen. With lower transportation costs, made possible by lower wages, corn could be shipped out and coal shipped in, resulting in employment and business at a lower level, but much better than total unemployment.

Another example of too much difference is seen in the fact that hides will not pay the freight to market, and yet farmers are using old patched harness because they cannot pay the price of new leather.

No real prosperity can exist with such unbalanced conditions. The sooner this fact becomes generally recognized the sooner business will become normal.

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